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TENNESSEE VALLEY AGRICULTURAL CORRELATING COMMITTEE

Knoxville, Tennessee

Unnumbered Publication

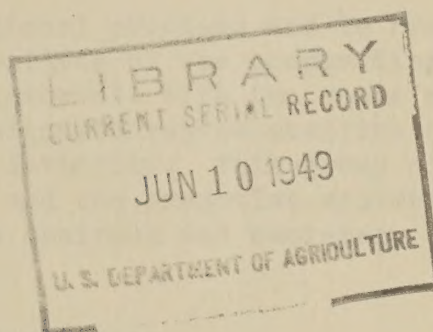
October 1948

PROCEEDINGS

THIRTIETH VALLEY-STATES CONFERENCE

George Vanderbilt Hotel, Asheville, North Carolina

Wednesday, October 6, 1948



United States Department of Agriculture; Land-Grant Colleges and
Universities of Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North
Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia; and Tennessee Valley Authority
Cooperating

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Cooperating Agencies

Under a Memorandum of Understanding, dated November 20, 1934, the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Tennessee Valley Authority, and the land-grant colleges of the seven Valley States expressed as their mutual objective in the Tennessee Valley: "To coordinate those phases of the research, extension, land-use planning, and educational activities of these agencies which are related to a unified, regional agricultural program."

Correlating Committee

To facilitate coordinated effort in meeting the problems of the region and to further development of a coordinated program, the Memorandum of Understanding provides for a Correlating Committee to consist of three members and an executive secretary.

Organization. Thomas P. Cooper, Chairman, representing the land-grant colleges; J. C. Dykes, representing the U. S. Department of Agriculture; J. C. McAmis, representing the Tennessee Valley Authority; C. F. Clayton, Executive Secretary.

Valley-States Conference

In order to facilitate discussion of regional problems and to receive advice and recommendations of responsible representatives of the cooperating agencies, the Correlating Committee meets at regular intervals with the deans and directors of the land-grant institutions and with designated representatives of the Department of Agriculture and the Tennessee Valley Authority. This group constitutes the Valley-States Conference. The chairman and the executive secretary of the Correlating Committee serve, respectively, as chairman and secretary of the Conference.

Standing Committees

On request of the Correlating Committee, the Valley-States Conference established a number of Standing Committees to which the Correlating Committee may refer problems or proposals for special consideration and recommendations or reports. These committees and their present membership include:

Committee on Organization. I. O. Schaub, Chairman; Frank S. Chance; Russell Coleman; P. O. Davis; L. I. Jones; E. H. Wiecking; C. F. Clayton, Secretary

Committee on Biological and Physical Research. Russell Coleman, Chairman; M. J. Funchess; Randall J. Jones; Frank W. Parker; H. P. Stuckey; C. F. Clayton, Secretary

Committee on Cooperatives. L. I. Jones, Chairman; Walter S. Brown; Shelden L. Clement; Joseph G. Knapp; H. N. Young; C. F. Clayton, Secretary

Standing Committees -Continued

Committee on Extension and Resident Teaching. P. O. Davis, Chairman; C. E. Brehm; L. B. Dietrick; Charles A. Sheffield; E. H. White; C. F. Clayton, Secretary

Committee on Resource Utilization. Frank S. Chance, Chairman; Willis M. Baker; T. B. Hutcheson; Charles E. Kellogg; Frank J. Welch; C. F. Clayton, Secretary

State Contact Officers

The Memorandum of Understanding also provides for the selection of a State contact officer by each of the seven land-grant colleges. The contact officer seeks to inform the college staff regarding the unified regional development program in the Tennessee Valley and to adjust the State program to best coordinate with the Valley program.

Contact Officers. S. G. Chandler, Georgia; T. B. Hutcheson, Virginia; E. J. Kinney, Kentucky; W. D. Lee, North Carolina; E. C. McReynolds, Tennessee; L. A. Olson, Mississippi; R. M. Reaves, Alabama

Committee on Tennessee Valley Program

To facilitate the work of State contact officers, each land-grant college selects from its faculty a Committee on Tennessee Valley Program. The State contact officer is a member, and usually the chairman of this committee.

TENNESSEE VALLEY AGRICULTURAL CORRELATING COMMITTEE

PROCEEDINGS

THIRTIETH VALLEY-STATES CONFERENCE

Meeting at
George Vanderbilt Hotel, Asheville, North Carolina
Wednesday, October 6, 1948

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ACTIONS TAKEN BY THE CONFERENCE

SummaryAgency Cooperation in the Tennessee Valley

Special Advisory Committee. The chairman of the Correlating Committee presented to the Conference the letter of July 26, 1948, which was sent to the principals to the Memorandum of Understanding by the chairman of the committee. This letter summarizes the status of various matters suggested for consideration by the Special Advisory Committee in Secretary Anderson's letter of March 28, 1946. The letter also contains a statement of the recommendations of the Special Advisory Committee and of the recommendations of the Correlating Committee thereon to the principals (appendix, p. 49-1).

This letter was approved by the Department of Agriculture, subject to minor reservations (appendix, p. 44), by the Tennessee Valley Authority (appendix, p. 54-6) and by the presidents of a number of the land-grant colleges (appendix, pp. 44 to 47).

Status quo agreement. Dean Schaub brought before the Conference a question in reference to the understanding expressed in Secretary Anderson's letter of August 1, 1946, as follows:

I am also willing to withhold action on any subsequent application from Soil Conservation districts formed in the Valley Area until our representatives have had a reasonable time to confer on a cooperative plan.

Dean Schaub called to the attention of the Conference situations, particularly in North Carolina, which he believed are in violation of this agreement. The matter was discussed at length by the Conference, but no specific action was taken (text, pp. 7, 27, 33, 35).

Publication of Reports

The Correlating Committee reported to the Conference that until a need arises for further consideration of this subject, the committee proposes to drop it from its agenda (appendix, p. 54-6).

Standing Committees

The Correlating Committee reported that careful study had been given to the problem of Standing Committees, pursuant to recommendations made at the last meeting of the Conference and that recommendations on this matter had been included in the preliminary draft of a proposed report of the committee which is being submitted to the Conference (appendix, p. 54-6).

SUMMARY

Study of Relationships in the Tennessee Valley as a Procedure in Government

The Correlating Committee submitted a letter, dated May 7, 1948, on this subject, addressed to President Donovan, Chairman, Committee of Presidents Land-Grant Colleges, Tennessee Valley, pursuant to a suggestion made by Director Davis at the last meeting of the Conference (appendix, p. 55-7; text, p. 9).

Appointment of Departmental Representatives to Committees

The Correlating Committee reported to the Conference that Secretary Brannan, by letters dated August 6, 1948, had appointed Mr. J. C. Dykes, Assistant Chief, Soil Conservation Service, to represent the Department on the Correlating Committee, and Mr. Ralph R. Will, Office of the Secretary, and Dr. R. E. McArdle, Assistant Chief, Forest Service, to represent the Department on the Special Advisory Committee (appendix, p. 56-8).

Agricultural Program Correlation in the Tennessee Valley

The chairman of the Correlating Committee laid before the Conference a preliminary draft of a proposed report of the Correlating Committee on this subject. The proposed report was discussed at length by the Conference (text, pp. 10 to 19). The Conference adopted the following resolution (text, p. 19):

That the chairman appoint a committee of three members of the Conference to review, clarify, and brief the additional proposals and recommendations under discussion; that they report to the Correlating Committee, and that the Correlating Committee present this report to the next meeting of the Conference for discussion and action.

The chairman appointed Dean T. B. Hutcheson to serve as chairman of this committee and three members, as follows: Neil Bass, L. I. Jones, and H. N. Young (text, p. 33).

Committee on Biological and Physical Research

Dean M. J. Funchess read to the Conference a letter, dated October 4, 1948, from Director Russell Coleman, Chairman, Committee on Biological and Physical Research, in reference to the work of that committee (appendix, p. 88). Director Coleman states that the activities of the committee have been confined largely to the summary of phosphate investigations in the Valley. This summary, he states, involves a compilation of data in the various States in an attempt to take stock of the present status of phosphate research, with a view to correlating and improving the phosphate research program of the entire Valley.

Director Coleman's letter concludes, "I would like to take this means of expressing my deepest appreciation to each member of the Valley States

ACTIONS TAKEN BY THE CONFERENCE

Committee for the very excellent cooperation given me. It is with deep regret that I take my leave from this group to accept the presidency of the National Fertilizer Association. I will look forward to a continuation of the contacts I have had with members of the Valley States Conference."

Southern Educational Film Production Service

Messrs. White, McReynolds, and Chandler made statements to the Conference regarding difficulties that have arisen, and measures that have been taken to correct them, in connection with the work of this organization (text, pp. 20 to 26; appendix, p. 89). The possible contribution of the Film Production Service to the development and understanding of the regional agricultural program was stressed by Mr. Chandler. Mr. McReynolds reported that the membership of the present Board of Directors of the organization is as follows (text, p. 21):

A. R. Shirley, Georgia State Forestry Department, Chairman
 Henry Becker, Florida State University
 Walter S. Brown, University of Georgia
 Harry L. Case, Tennessee Valley Authority
 Mrs. Lois Green, Alabama State Library Board
 Felix Grisette, North Carolina State Board of Health
 E. C. McReynolds, University of Tennessee
 T. W. Morgan, University of South Carolina
 H. B. Newland, Kentucky Division of Forestry
 J. E. Oglesby, Virginia State Superintendent of Education
 L. A. Olson, University of Mississippi

Dr. Harcourt A. Morgan

At the luncheon session of the Conference, President Frank P. Graham, University of North Carolina, spoke in honor of Dr. Harcourt A. Morgan, who recently retired from membership on the Board of the Tennessee Valley Authority, reviewing the career and the contributions of Dr. Morgan to the public service and welfare as an entomologist at the Louisiana agricultural experiment station, as director of the experiment station, and later President of the University of Tennessee, and as a member, from 1933 to 1948, of the Board of Directors of the Tennessee Valley Authority. At the conclusion of President Graham's address, the Conference voted to request that President Graham and Chairman Cooper prepare and transmit to Dr. Morgan, on behalf of the Conference, a statement in recognition of his services and an expression of appreciation of his contributions to agriculture and to the public welfare (text, p. 32).

Classification and Analysis of Farms in the Tennessee Valley

Mr. Neil W. Johnson, Assistant Head, Division of Farm Management and Costs, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, submitted a progress report on this project to the Conference. Mr. Johnson has been appointed to serve as regional project leader of the project, which was approved by the Special Advisory

CORRELATING COMMITTEE

Committee and recommended by the Correlating Committee to the principals for initiation in selected Valley areas. Mr. Johnson reported that data from the U. S. Census have been assembled for Haywood County, North Carolina, and that it is proposed to initiate the project in that county on an experimental basis. Mr. Johnson expressed the hope that a considerable amount of field work may be done in Haywood County before cold weather sets in (appendix, p. 90; text, p. 33).

Next Meeting of the Conference

On recommendation of the Correlating Committee, the Conference voted to hold its next meeting in Birmingham, Alabama, on Wednesday, April 6, 1949 (appendix, p. 56-8; text, p. 38).

OPENING OF THE CONFERENCE

Dean Thomas Cooper, Chairman of the Conference, called the meeting to order at 9 a.m.

(For the roll of the Conference, see appendix, p. 39; and for the program of the Conference, see appendix, p. 42.)

REPORT OF CORRELATING COMMITTEE

Dean Thomas Cooper, Chairman of the Correlating Committee, presented the report of that committee, including a preliminary draft of a proposed report on "Agricultural Program Correlation in the Tennessee Valley," for discussion and recommendations of the Conference (appendix, p. 42). Proceedings relating to these topics follow.

PROGRESS REPORT

DISCUSSION

Agency Cooperation in the Tennessee Valley

(Appendix, p. 49-1)

Cooper. I am sure that all of you have received a copy of the proposed report of the Correlating Committee, which is the first item on the program. I am equally sure that you have all read it; so I am not going to read it to you. We will proceed by mentioning the various headings and asking for your reactions in regard to them or giving you an opportunity for any questions that you may have in mind.

Special Advisory Committee (appendix, p. 49-1)

Davis. In regard to that Washington meeting, what became of the report? They were anxious to get going right away.

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Cooper. That will come to you in the report of Neil Johnson sometime after lunch; so I won't make any response to that at this time. I have one modification to that. I have a letter from Secretary Brannan with reference to that aspect of the report that I think I should read to you. In the body of his letter (appendix, p. 44), he states:

The statement in the first full paragraph on page 3 (appendix p. 51-3), regarding the location and extent of experimental work recommended by the Technical Committee, is acceptable to us. Limitations of funds and personnel may make it more practical, however, to start the work in a single county, getting at least a partial test of procedures and methodology before extending the work to other experimental counties. By this method the same experienced leadership could move from State to State to provide the continuity necessary for carrying out the work on a uniform basis.

He also states:

With respect to the second full paragraph on page 3 (appendix, p. 51-3), we regret that it will not be possible for Mr. Neil Johnson to serve full time on this work, etc.

He also refers to the last full paragraph on page 3 (appendix, p. 51-3):

With respect to the last full paragraph on page 3 (appendix, p. 51-3), in a letter of July 29 to Mr. Clayton, we suggested delaying any full-scale meeting on this work until results are available from an experimental county. We do not believe a Valley-wide meeting would be fruitful at this stage of the undertaking, etc.

Are there any questions on this? Is this statement satisfactory to you with reference to the Special Advisory Committee and the material that follows down to the publication of reports on page 6 (appendix, p. 54-6)?

Funchess. Who are the members of the Special Advisory Committee?

Clayton. Mr. Bass and Mr. Gant represented the TVA; Director Davis and Dean Schaub represented the land-grant colleges; Secretary Brannan, who was then Assistant Secretary, and Mr. J. C. Dykes, Assistant Chief, Soil Conservation Service, represented the U. S. Department of Agriculture; and the Correlating Committee, consisting of Dean Cooper, Mr. McAmis, and Assistant Secretary Brannan, met jointly with the Special Committee.

On August 6, as stated in the report of the Correlating Committee (appendix, p. 56-8), Secretary Brannan named, as Departmental representatives, Mr. Ralph R. Will and Dr. R. E. McArdle to serve on the Special Advisory Committee and Mr. J. C. Dykes to serve on the Correlating Committee. The Special Advisory Committee has not met since these appointments were made.

SPECIAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Status Quo Agreement

- Schaub. I should like to raise a question. My understanding is that the Secretary agreed that the status quo would be maintained in the Valley area for at least a reasonable time until the Special Advisory Committee could resolve the issues. According to my understanding, the status quo is not being maintained. Agitation is going on in this State (North Carolina), and also, at least, in Georgia, to organize districts in the Valley areas of these States. That is not maintaining the status quo. I want to hear it discussed sometime during the day (p. 27).
- Cooper. Say we take up the status quo after we have disposed of these particular four or five pages that are before you (p. 6).

Special Advisory Committee -Continued from p. 6

- Cooper. Are there any other questions on this first part of the report? Do you want to accept it, or do you want to throw it out?
- Schaub. I move that we accept it up through the middle of page eight, through the next meeting of the Conference.
- Cooper. You will all note the various items relating to appointments, Standing Committees, and so on, that are involved in this. Is there a second to the motion?
- Davis. I second the motion.
- Clayton. We had a reply on the first part of this report from TVA. Dean Cooper had a reply from Mr. Clapp of TVA, and we just read you a reply from the Secretary of Agriculture on this statement. I don't know whether any replies have been received from the college presidents or not, Dean Cooper. I haven't received any.
- Cooper. I presume you refer to the one from President Caldwell.
- Clayton. I only want to ask that these be included as a part of the total report--the Secretary's letter and any others from the colleges.
- Cooper. We have one from Virginia Polytechnic Institute; one from President Graham, who says he is glad to join in the recommendation; one from Gordon R. Clapp, Chairman of the TVA; one from President Mitchell.
- Davis. I suggest that the letters relating to it be made part of the report.
- Cooper. I presume all of these letters relate to it.
- We have one from P. O. Davis, a very interesting letter. I will have to read it to all of you: "This will acknowledge yours dated

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Cooper. September 7 which came this morning. I'll study it and, if necessary, write you again."

I have one from President Donovan, who seems to think it a good idea. Incidentally, Director Skinner, President Caldwell says that they will study it and a representative will be prepared to discuss it.

Davis. I would like to make this comment. I believe it would be better if what we are talking about now had been made separate from the additional recommendations and proposals. These letters, as I understand it, belong entirely and exclusively to the report of the Special Advisory Committee.

Clayton. Dean Schaub's motion included the material, "down to the middle of page eight" (appendix, p. 56-8). The letters proposed for inclusion relate only to the first part of the report, the part covered by Dean Schaub's motion. The letters are a part of the record and should be included, as such.

Study of Relationships in the Tennessee Valley
as a Procedure in Government

(Appendix, p. 55-7)

McLeod. The statement which reads this way, "Study of Relationships in the Tennessee Valley as a Procedure in Government" (appendix, p. 55-7), on page seven--does this refer in any way to the material which starts on page eight and goes from there on?

Clayton. No.

For further discussion of this topic, see p. 9.

Appointment of USDA Representatives on Committees

(Appendix, p. 56-8)

Cooper. All of you have had notice, of course, that Jimmy Dykes is a member of the Correlating Committee by appointment of the Secretary, with Ralph Will and Dr. McArdle representing the U. S. Department of Agriculture on the Special Advisory Committee.

As I understand it, the motion was to accept the proposed report, including insertion of the pertinent letters, through "next meeting of Conference," and it was seconded. Is there any further discussion? If not, are you ready for the question?

STUDY OF RELATIONSHIPS

(Continued from p. 8)

- Schaub. Mr. Chairman, I wish to call attention to page seven where it says, "Enclosed are copies of the following correspondence" (appendix, p. 55-7). Are they enclosed?
- Clayton. In order to help President Donovan see what we were talking about, we enclosed correspondence that had previously been written. Those letters are not reproduced here at this point.
- Schaub. My point is that it says, "Enclosed are copies."
- Clayton. This correspondence was enclosed in the letter we sent to President Donovan and is not included here, it is true. This letter of August 18 from Dean Cooper to President Donovan was simply advising President Donovan of the actions taken by the Correlating Committee. It was recommended not to go ahead with any additional study at this time. That was the report from the Correlating Committee to President Donovan. At the last Conference, I think it was, Director Davis said that he thought this matter ought to be reconsidered. He suggested that we call it to the attention of the Committee of Presidents Land-Grant Colleges. This statement here is merely to report to the Conference that that has been done.
- Cooper. Dean Schaub, does that give you the answer?
- Schaub. It does not give the answer. My point was that it says that copies are enclosed and they are not enclosed.
- Clayton. It would add nothing to this report.
- Cooper. Suppose in reporting the minutes, we delete the words, "Enclosed are copies of the following correspondence." Will that be all right?
- Davis. It ought to be changed.
- Dietrick. I do not see how it could be deleted. It says they wrote this man as follows: "Dear President Donovan." With that deleted, the letter would be incomplete.
- Schaub. I do not believe it is material.^{1/}

The motion was agreed to.

For further discussion of agency cooperation, see p. 27.

^{1/} The recommendations reported in the letter of August 18, 1947 (appendix, p. 55-7) will be found on pp. 49 and 50 of the Proceedings of the Twenty-Eighth Conference, October 1, 1947. The letter of September 26, 1947, from Mr. Gant (appendix, p. 55-7) will be found on p. 50 of the Proceedings of the Twenty-Ninth Conference, April 7, 1948.

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ADDITIONAL PROPOSALS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

DISCUSSION

Agricultural Program Correlation in the Tennessee Valley

(Appendix, p. 56-8)

- Cooper. Now we go to the question of correlation in the Tennessee Valley. You will find that that is a very detailed statement and carries over to page 27 (appendix, p. 75-27). Do you wish to review that, or are there matters in connection with it you wish to call attention to?
- Davis. I really don't understand it. I believe I would have to have a much better understanding of it. I wonder if someone would make a brief statement, giving us the essential facts on it.
- Clayton. All I can do, I think, Director Davis, is to give a little background as to how this preliminary statement arose, and I think I can give you some high lights, if that would be of help.
- Davis. What are we trying to accomplish?
- Clayton. There have been, from time to time, suggestions from one quarter or another, first, that we attempt to be a little more explicit in our statement of the relationships of a cooperative sort that have developed in the Valley and, second, that we attempt to state what the responsibilities and relationships of the Correlating Committee are under the Memorandum of Understanding. The present preliminary report simply aims to pull these various suggestions together. The draft is long, but we hope that it will provide a basis for a more systematic statement of cooperative relationships in the Valley. Some of the suggestions on which the draft is based have been rather lengthy statements or reports; some more or less off-the-cuff suggestions. Specifically, ever since we set up these Standing Committees of the Conference, we have had a running debate. One question, relating to committees and their functions, is whether we ought to have any Standing Committees at all. If we do have them, what are their functions, what are their relations to the Correlating Committee, to the Conference, to each other, etc. That is how Director Jones' questions arose as to relations of one Standing Committee to another Standing Committee. There has been more or less confusion about what we were doing or were trying to do with these committees. The Conference developed one or two suggestions at the last meeting. Stemming from those suggestions, there has been a good deal of talk about what we ought to try to shoot at. Out of all that came this draft statement. Doubtless, it is longer than it needs to be. But what we have tried to do is to take the questions that have arisen and to set down at least one viewpoint. It is because the matter presents difficulty that it has been brought here as a preliminary draft, not as a report of the Correlating Committee.

So much for the origin and purpose of the draft report.

AGRICULTURAL PROGRAM CORRELATION

- Clayton. Let us start out with the first statement. We attempted to say what the scope of the Valley program is. The process of correlation--the second heading--what is it? What do we understand it to be, to include? In the Valley, we have what we call a Correlating Committee and a correlating process. These have often been represented as something distinctive to the Valley. Under this heading of "Correlating Process" (appendix, p. 57-9) we have attempted to suggest what is implied by it--what it is and what it is not. As to what it is, top of page ten (appendix, 58-10), we are trying to say that we include in the correlating process not only the relationships in program planning but also in program execution.
- Cooper. Before you get too far on page ten (appendix, 58-10), it seems that this general statement on page nine (appendix, 57-9), with reference to the unified program--that we ought to get from this group an expression whether they recognize that, because it seems to me, in past years we have devoted a good deal of time to that question. Does this statement represent an acceptable viewpoint? What I am talking about you will find in the first paragraph and in part of the second paragraph on page nine (appendix, 57-9). We say at the top of page nine (appendix, 57-9), "Cooperation is delimited by the Tennessee Valley." In this correlating process in which the Department, the colleges, and the TVA are cooperating, is the sphere of that cooperation limited to the Tennessee Valley? Second, within the Tennessee Valley this group is directly concerned with activities which are related to a unified regional agricultural program. That is the first statement.
- McLeod. Aren't there two sentences there describing that very clearly? Isn't that the meaning of that?
- Cooper. Is that the viewpoint of this group? That is undoubtedly the viewpoint of some people.
- McLeod. Is that the meaning?
- Funchess. May I ask, Mr. Chairman, if we are considering a proposal that emanates from the three members of the Correlating Committee and, if not, where this report does emanate? I gather from Mr. Clayton's remarks that it came from hither and yon.
- Clayton. In the past, before a report came before this Conference, that report had been acted upon and accepted by the Correlating Committee. This section is not a report of the Correlating Committee. I wish to make that perfectly clear. Recognizing that this is a long document, dealing with matters that require careful study, it was decided to present it to you merely as a draft for your consideration and recommendations. Each member of the Correlating Committee represents an agency or institution. It was felt that the best procedure on this would be to send a copy of this to Mr. McAmis, who represents TVA on the committee, and say, in effect: "This is purely a draft proposition. We do not know at the moment whether the committee is ready to endorse it."

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Clayton. Will you please take this report up with your officials and determine the viewpoint of your agency, so that it can be presented to the Conference?" The same thing was done with Dean Cooper. I sent this draft to Dean Cooper and asked him to route it out to the college presidents and to the members of this Conference from the land-grant colleges so that the members of the different colleges might have an opportunity to consult with officials of their own institutions and act in the light of their own wishes. Also it was sent to Mr. Dykes, representing the Department of Agriculture, so that the Departmental viewpoint could be expressed. This, I repeat, is purely a draft and was not approved by the Correlating Committee. It is placed before you to get your reactions, suggestions, etc., with the thought that, ultimately, we may be able to put out a report on this general subject.

Young. It would be helpful to me if a small committee were appointed to boil it down and make a supplemental report, putting down the meat of the thing. This gives all the details.

Cooper. Dr. Young, I would be glad to have such a committee if the Conference thinks well of it. The reason I asked that we go back to this first paragraph is because it seems to me we have two or three very important viewpoints stated here, and that, properly, this group could very well indicate their approval, disapproval, or satisfaction, or any other way they wish to, of this part of the statement. Until there is some expression from this group, it is pretty difficult for another committee to take this matter up and get beyond these concepts.

Young. My point is that we could get an expression if it were boiled down.

Cooper. The statement says (appendix, p. 57-9): "The Memorandum clearly contemplates a single unified agricultural program in the Tennessee Valley. It implies, also, an obligation of the parties to adjust their related activities so that these are consistent with and, if possible, contribute to the objectives of their joint agricultural program." There is a tremendous amount of material in that.

Funchess. Those are the kinds of sentences that only God knows what they mean.

Clayton. They are sentences that are being used.

Funchess. Let's take this sentence beginning on top of page nine (appendix, p. 57-9): "Cooperation is delimited by the Tennessee Valley and to activities which are related to a unified regional agricultural program. It is important to recognize that not all of the activities of the parties are covered by the Memorandum." We are to have "a unified regional agricultural program," even though parts of the program are not covered by the Memorandum.

Clayton. The phrase "activities which are related to a unified regional agricultural program" comes out of the Memorandum of Understanding.

AGRICULTURAL PROGRAM CORRELATION

Clayton. It has been there since 1934. I do not know myself whether anybody has ever understood it, but there it is.

Davis. On the language here--regional agricultural program. Do we really have that? As I read this language, this one line, I think that we do and then in another line, I think we don't. Where is the regional agricultural program? I am trying to get the answer to that. I think definitely we ought to have a regional agricultural program, and I thought we had certain fundamental principles, but by the implication, we don't. I wonder if there is not a starting point on this, agree to that, and then to the application of that. I couldn't follow a number of things. Let me call your attention to the bottom of page nine (appendix, p. 57-9), the last paragraph, "First of all, it should be emphasized that the correlating function is not administrative or executive in character." That is a negative statement. What is the positive? On page ten (appendix, p. 58-10), second paragraph, "In effect, we are saying that the function of correlation extends to consideration of program execution, as well as to program planning." I don't know what you mean by "extends to," or by "consideration." We can extend our eyes to the sun or to the moon, but we don't do anything about it. I don't understand that kind of language.

Cooper. I don't know whether I can explain it, P. O. (Director Davis). However, being a member of the Correlating Committee, I think I know what it means. What it means is that there is a block up ahead of you, so far as the Correlating Committee is concerned, and you cannot go beyond it. That is my interpretation of what it means. As we bring up these various programs to the Correlating Committee, the Correlating Committee acts, as stated in the beginning, but it is not administrative, nor is it executive. It acts as far as it can, but cannot go beyond the road block. They may be participants and the action may extend through them, but if the State of Alabama decides "I'll have none of it," that is that.

Davis. As I understand it, it is executive to the point of saying "Stop at the red light."

Cooper. As I understand it, an executive never stops at the red light.

Davis. I quote further (appendix, p. 58-10): "It may appear paradoxical to place consideration of questions of program execution within the correlating process and exclude from it the exercise of executive or administrative functions. But the distinction is important and involves no paradox. The development and recommendations of standards, methods, techniques, and procedures relating to program execution involve no exercise of executive or administrative functions, but only a concern that the tools, channels, and devices employed are best adapted to facilitate and give effect to the mutual objectives of the cooperating parties."

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Cooper. That is like you handle your institution. You have a correlating group. However, you have executive powers. There are times when you do not wish to exercise your executive powers. That is different from the Correlating Committee. The Correlating Committee has no executive powers so that anything it tries to do over in that field is wrong, but you frequently call your staff together, or members together, and say, "Now you are all expected to work together on a program that we have, a unified program of extension in Alabama," and you tell them, "Now, I don't want to have to decide all of these questions but I want you to recognize the unification. Get this together and make it work out."

McLeod. The Correlating Committee has no control or authority.

Funchess. If you read this you will finally get the impression that the Correlating Committee from here on takes this on and runs it. That is the general impression you get out of it. This states in here, unless I misread it, that this group is advisory from here on. We are purely advisory to the Correlating Committee. Somewhere, by implication, I will assume now--I might have implied incorrectly--the real people who run this show that has met 30 times or so, are the college presidents, the head of TVA, the Secretary of Agriculture, and the Correlating Committee.

Hutcheson. The whole paragraph gives you the impression that our program in the Tennessee Valley region is conservation and coordination of agricultural resources. At least three groups are working on that problem and we want to get as close together as we can. The Correlating Committee simply decides to the best of its ability the kind of cooperation we should have. It just gives us an opportunity to have one central committee that will give more effective work in cooperation.

Cooper. This is very interesting; I think particularly so in the analysis of Dean Funchess.

Let's go first to this last part of the paragraph on contact officers (appendix, p. 58-10). "Meetings of contact officers with the executive secretary have been proposed by the committee and authorized by the Conference, subject to appropriate administrative clearance. In the event that this recommendation as to naming of contact officers is followed, the committee proposes to inaugurate these meetings for the general purposes we have outlined." This, I suppose, represents a reasonably specific proposal.

Then we go to the "Meetings with Operating Personnel" (appendix, p. 58-10). "Practical and useful suggestions on program execution require, for their formulation, close contact with those who are directly engaged in field operations. To that end, the committee proposes to authorize its executive secretary to arrange, subject to appropriate administrative clearance in each instance, for meetings with the committee or its executive secretary of field personnel directly working on the unified agricultural program, such

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- Cooper. as direct supervisors, assistant county agents, etc." That simply means the Correlating Committee authorizes the executive secretary to take up--let's illustrate by Alabama--to take up with Alabama the question of meeting with their field personnel who are working on the unified program and of discussing the program with them. It goes on to say: "Such meetings, of course, must rigidly avoid, either in purpose or effect, any definitive action involving administrative policy, procedure, or method, whether in effect or proposed." That is an attempt to indicate that this whole thing is a nonadministrative relationship and one in which there are no specific powers.
- Funchess. You started explaining before you read the sentence about "administrative policy," etc.
- Cooper. I'll take that in.
- Funchess. That mullifies the meaning.
- Cooper. That depends upon what you mean by definitive action.
- Schaub. You could have a meeting of the supervisors and they could suggest the methods to be followed and the results to be given and yet not involve any administrative phase.
- Funchess. You just didn't read this sentence carefully. It says you are going to have meetings, but it wouldn't do anything in either policy or method. It is left open to interpretation.
- Schaub. It says administrative policy, administrative procedure, administrative method.
- Funchess. All through this are all kinds of things that need to be clarified. I believe Director Young's suggestion has genuine merit. Of course, this will simply be advisory, according to this proposal--a small committee to work with Mr. Clayton to revise it and take out some of the things which, personally, I never will support, and to shorten it.
- Cooper. I think it is quite satisfactory to me, so far as I am concerned, and to the Correlating Committee, to have a small committee appointed, or a large committee appointed, or the group here to appoint a committee. The only point that I wish to make is that if a committee is appointed, it will prove very helpful to them to have your viewpoints on the draft proposal, because the committee must start from that point on its recommendations.
- Davis. I find some language over here on page 15 (appendix, p. 63-15) relating to what Dean Funchess says about the Correlating Committee. The first line at the top of page 15 (appendix, p. 63-15) says: "The committee is the official agency and channel under the Memorandum for making recommendations to the principals." I think that supports Dean Funchess' statement that the report appeared to turn

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Davis. everything over to the Correlating Committee. Farther down, under "Program content and objectives" (appendix, p. 63-15), I notice these words: "A function of the Correlating Committee is to facilitate clarification..." They might go to work on us right now. Then I'd like to go over and show you some things that we would have to think about. On page 18, about the Valley-States Conference (appendix, p. 66-18):

"3. Functions

.1 Scope

The work of the Conference extends to all aspects of the unified agricultural program in the Tennessee Valley, including consideration of problems and relationships in the Tennessee Valley arising out of collateral activities that directly affect or are affected by that program."

I find that the Valley-States Conference will in some way "extend to," and then it will "consider." Is that what we will do--extend to or consider? I think it is clear when I read down here that the Correlating Committee would be pretty much a committee that handles the affairs of this unified regional agricultural program. I think that is clear. I notice it would meet four times a year.

Clayton. Four times a year is proposed, and two of the meetings would be with this Conference.

Davis. I confess I wouldn't know what our functions are in this Valley-States Conference under that distinction that is considered there on page 18 (appendix, p. 66-18). I would say, Mr. Chairman, that I definitely think this thing needs a lot of studying. If we are clear and explicit on a regional agricultural program, then I believe we would find no great difficulty in the administration of that program. Maybe our trouble goes back to the clarity of a regional agricultural program.

Schaub. Mr. Chairman, I wish to make this observation. This is simply implementing the general Memorandum of Understanding. I think if P. O. (Director Davis) would go back and study the Memorandum of Understanding that he wouldn't raise some of the objections to this report.

Funchess. It doesn't prescribe the details of how to get the thing working out in the field.

Davis. Do you think that this is clear as to detail? I am thoroughly in accord with a unified program, but my question is in regard to the question we are now considering. I do not know just where we stand.

Schaub. When you relate it to the Memorandum of Understanding, it is no more complicated than what we have been working on. We have been

AGRICULTURAL PROGRAM CORRELATION

- Schaub. going ahead with committees and meetings all these years. This reduces the number of committees, but it does not suggest anything that isn't in line. The Memorandum does provide for the Correlating Committee to exercise the functions set out here.
- Davis. I am perfectly agreeable to that, but I want to be sure that we understand it. I do think, before we approve a thing like this, we should be sure that it does not conflict with the Memorandum of Understanding. That has already been approved.
- Schaub. The only point I am trying to make is to relate this to the Memorandum of Understanding. I don't think it complicates the matter. It is an attempt to try to put it down in language that will be a guide.
- Funchess. It says that this group is advisory, only, to the Correlating Committee.
- Cooper. I thought some place back in there, Dean Funchess, the statement was made that the meetings here were conclusive.
- Funchess. I find them more or less contributory by implication. It is a matter of interpretation.
- Cooper. Are there other suggestions? So far as I am concerned, my aim is to try to explain the language.
- Young. I move that a small committee be appointed to work with the secretary to rewrite this in order to clarify it and boil it down.
- McLeod. I second the motion.
- Davis. I make this suggestion. Mr. Clayton made it clear that this is not a report of the Correlating Committee. I wonder if we shouldn't ask that the Correlating Committee itself take this and put it in line and then have it come back as a report of the Correlating Committee. That would be the spirit of it as it now stands.
- Cooper. Would the group like that? The point being made is that, in the interpretation of various parts of this, it places the Correlating Committee in a position--as I understanding the discussion--a position of power, and I don't think it was ever understood that the Correlating Committee should ever be in such a position, and I do not believe it is the wish of this group that it should be. I don't know whether the chairman ought to bring up this question. I wonder if it is a good thing for the Correlating Committee to do. I wonder if it would not be better to have another group take a look at this and report to this group at the next meeting.
- Cummings. If I get the gist of the discussion, it would reverse the relationship of the Correlating Committee and the Conference. I

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- Cummings. wonder if the Dean's idea isn't that the purpose of the Correlating Committee is to assist the Conference.
- Hutcheson. I would like to make the amendment that this committee report to the Correlating Committee and it take that report and make a report to this meeting.
- Young. I accept that. I don't think we ought to place the Correlating Committee in the position of judge of its own acts.
- McLeod. I accept that.
- Cooper. The motion before you is to the effect that there shall be a committee of three appointed from this body by the chairman, a committee that will study and replace or eliminate, or add to, and present the report to the Correlating Committee, and I presume there is inherent in it that the Correlating Committee will, in turn, present it to the Conference.
- Hutcheson. Do you include recommendations in the committee's action?
- Cooper. That, I understand, is the motion before you.
- Davis. As I understand it, it is even to the extent of rewriting it, if they wish, and presenting it to the Correlating Committee for whatever action the Correlating Committee wishes to take.
- Funchess. The members of the Correlating Committee here--do they want to take that responsibility before this Conference?
- Hutcheson. My amendment was that this committee report to the Correlating Committee and then on the basis of that report, the Correlating Committee would present to this Conference certain recommendations with reference to the report.
- Jones. The Conference would recommend it to the Correlating Committee, as I understand it.
- Hutcheson. I am suggesting, in this particular case, that, after reviewing the report of this committee, the Correlating Committee make recommendations to us, which we may or may not pass.
- Funchess. The question I raise is do they want to put themselves in this position.
- Hutcheson. I think they will have to do it.
- Funchess. I much prefer to criticize sharply some of our committee's actions rather than the Correlating Committee.
- Cooper. I don't know what the Correlating Committee think, but I assume that the Correlating Committee is making no expression on that so far and they do not want to be put in any kind of position--

STANDING COMMITTEES

Davis. I wonder if Director Young and Dean Hutcheson would like to take a few minutes and write the motion just as we ought to pass it.

Cooper. What you mean by that is to suggest to the authors of the motion that maybe they wanted to use different words from what we have down here?

The Conference recessed while Dean Hutcheson and Director Young conferred.

Cooper. Director Young, are you ready to report on this resolution?

Young. My resolution is as follows: That the chairman appoint a committee of three members of the Conference to review, clarify, and brief the additional proposals and recommendations under discussion; that they report to the Correlating Committee, and that the Correlating Committee present this report to the next meeting of the Conference for discussion and action.

Cooper. You have heard the motion.

McLeod. I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

For further discussion of agricultural program correlation, see p. 33.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES

COMMITTEE ON ORGANIZATION

DISCUSSION

Cooper. Our next matter is the item of Standing Committees. The first committee to report is the Committee on Organization, Dean Schaub, Chairman.

Schaub. The committee has had nothing presented to it; it has had no meeting; so it has nothing to report.

COMMITTEE ON COOPERATIVES

DISCUSSION

Cooper. Committee on Cooperatives, Director Jones, Chairman.

Jones. Our committee has had no meeting. We had tentatively planned to hold a meeting here yesterday afternoon, but after receiving this proposed change in our setup, and in view of the fact that two members of our committee could not get here, we do not have a report.

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COMMITTEE ON RESOURCE UTILIZATION

DISCUSSION

Cooper. Committee on Resource Utilization, Mr. Chance, Chairman.

Chance. Mr. Chairman, we have not had a meeting; therefore we have nothing to report.

COMMITTEE ON BIOLOGICAL AND PHYSICAL RESEARCH

(Appendix, p. 88)

DISCUSSION

Cooper. Committee on Biological and Physical Research, Russell Coleman, Chairman.

Clayton. I think that Dean Funchess has a letter there.

Dean Funchess read a letter from Director Coleman relating to work of the Committee on Biological and Physical Research (appendix, p. 88).

Cooper. You have heard the report of the committee. What will you do with it?

Dietrick. I move the adoption of the report.

Daughtrey. Second.

The motion was agreed to.

COMMITTEE ON EXTENSION AND RESIDENT TEACHING

DISCUSSION

Cooper. We now have the report of the Committee on Extension and Resident Teaching, Director P. O. Davis, Chairman.

Davis. No report.

SOUTHERN EDUCATIONAL FILM PRODUCTION SERVICE

(Appendix, p. 89)

DISCUSSION

Cooper. I think at this time that I might call upon Mr. White, who had a

FILM PRODUCTION SERVICE

Cooper. matter that he wished to bring up.

White. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, some three or four times the attention of this Conference was called to the type of work in motion pictures that is going on in the State of Georgia. This announcement stemmed from a conversation which I had with Director Brown to the effect that there was great possibility in developing a film service if the Valley States were interested. At that time we were thinking that the agricultural film service should be confined to the Valley, but a meeting was held of representatives of the States of the Valley, and South Carolina and Florida were added, and it became what to a lot of people was known as the Southern Film Service. I would like for the Conference to be brought current on some of the things that have happened. They are not all pleasant, but I do not think we need to apologize. We were about to go out to map our strategy, but we did not. It may be a little embarrassing for me to try to set up the agenda on this and prevail on my good friend, Mr. McReynolds, who is a member of the Board of Directors of that film service, to give you a little of the background of objectives, problems, and the activities of the service in cooperation with the University of Georgia. I would have you fix this in your minds: I think the Film Service stemmed from some film service originating in Georgia, and I think any activities along this line, especially as it applies to agriculture in the Valley, is going to have to depend upon Georgia.

McReynolds. At the first meeting of the Conference which I attended, there was considerable discussion of film production service possibility as a regional activity, and at that time it was visualized as a part of the agricultural program in the Valley. It was later broadened to make these services available to any tax supported agencies or institutions in the seven Valley States. Later, the States of Florida and South Carolina were included in the group of States making up the Service organization. Maybe you are interested in knowing who make up the Board of Directors of the organization.

A. R. Shirley, Georgia State Forestry Department, Chairman
 Henry Becker, Florida State University
 Walter S. Brown, University of Georgia
 Harry L. Case, Tennessee Valley Authority
 Mrs. Lois Green, Alabama State Library Board
 Felix Grisette, North Carolina State Board of Health
 E. C. McReynolds, University of Tennessee
 T. W. Morgan, University of South Carolina
 H. B. Newland, Kentucky Division of Forestry
 J. E. Oglesby, Virginia State Superintendent of Education
 L. A. Olson, University of Mississippi

This operation was made possible through a grant from the General Education Board of \$40,000, with some additional grants since then. All told, \$47,000 to \$50,000 were received from the General Education Board. We, on the Board of Directors, thought that we had

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McReynolds. this thing set up in such a way that it could be turned over to the institution with which the Board had contracts for sponsoring and operating the service, which was the University of Georgia. We went along assuming that everything was moving along satisfactorily and in keeping with the policies of the Board and under the direction and supervision of the University of Georgia. In May, we were informed that activities of certain members of the Film Service, particularly the director and two other members of the staff, were embarrassing to the University of Georgia. After discussions and conferences with the Chairman of the Board of Directors, who was the representative from TVA, the university served notice that the contract with the Board would be terminated in keeping with provisions of the contract, feeling that their usefulness had ended. The Board of Directors dismissed the three persons concerned and thought that we had done a very good job of cleaning up. We found ourselves in the position of having had our contract for location of the Service terminated at the University of Georgia. We were immediately concerned with the problem of a location, or the necessity for liquidating the organization.

The new Florida State University was interested in having the Film Service located with them and offered some pretty attractive inducements. It seemed for awhile that this was the only location available. The Executive Committee, of which I happen to be a member, decided that the location would be continued in Georgia, and the contract was renewed, with some qualifications, and I think we had some definite understanding that it would be operated in keeping with the policies and procedures of the university. Up to date, some 15 to 18 films have been made. We feel that it cost a lot of money to make these films and that one of the things that needs to be considered is production of films on a cheaper basis. The staff of this Service is at a minimum now. They have prospects of a backlog of work to carry them over until January 1. Building up a work load for next year is the big problem. They are in a position to survive and, with support, I think they will get the whole program working satisfactorily with the University of Georgia. I think the possibilities are very good for continuation and development of a rather strong and worth-while service. The big thing is, I believe, that they are going to need some support from tax-supporting agencies in the States concerned to continue to exist and develop. I believe the University of Georgia had good and sufficient grounds for dissatisfaction at the time of the termination of the contract.

Cooper. You have heard Mr. McReynolds' statement. May I ask you, is this service available to anyone who would wish to make use of it--for example, if we wanted to have a picture set up of a certain enterprise that might be useful to other States?

McReynolds. It is available to South Carolina and Louisiana, in addition to the Valley States. We felt that it shouldn't be spread over the

FILM PRODUCTION SERVICE

- McReynolds. other parts of the country. It would be more satisfactory and stronger if it were confined to the nine southeastern States. It is available to any tax-supported institution or agency in those States that become members of the Service.
- Cooper. Any questions?
- Chance. This is supplementary (appendix, p. 89) to Mr. McReynolds' report. It was sent to me by Director Brown. It is a summary on the picture recently finished entitled, "My Neighbors and I." Director Brown says that the picture was finished in the fall of 1947. The premiere was held in Blairsville, Georgia. The picture was produced by the Georgia Extension Service in cooperation with TVA. The picture has as its main theme "The Achievement of a Better Way of Life." The film was well received at the premiere showing and has continued to be popular throughout the States. The report contains a list of the different organizations that have purchased one or more prints of this film. I did not know that such a film was available, and we have an order in for one of these films. The one we had made was one of the most popular films we have ever had. It was even shown in England. It is a fine service.
- White. Mr. Chairman, I must apologize for thinking in terms of a conversation with Sid (Mr. Chandler) about something else. He may want to divert or change the order of this thing. You may want to talk for Director Brown. Mr. Chairman, I should like to introduce Mr. S. G. Chandler, State Contact Officer of Georgia.
- Chandler. On behalf of Director Brown, who is a member of this Conference, a member of the Board of Directors of this Film Service, and also a director at the college where this idea originated, I thought you might be interested in a sort of progress report. What we are reporting is not so much the business of the Film Service, as Mr. McReynolds has already given you a report of that, but if you will recall, the original idea for this film program business grew out of this Conference. About 1938, I think it was, the Georgia University, in cooperation with the University of Tennessee, produced, "Building Land and People." It was in color but had no sound. It was readily accepted and widely used. Later, we produced a picture in cooperation with one of the utilities on the use of electricity on the farm. Still later, we produced the picture "The Living Rock." At that time, it was pointed out that most of these pictures were as available to other States and organizations as they were to us. We suggested to the Tennessee Valley Authority that the directors of extension in the several States produce pictures jointly. The matter was referred to the Committee on Extension, and the trouble of the matter was that you directors of experiment and extension at that time weren't quite interested enough in picture production to go ahead. This Conference approved it as a good idea, and then we were concerned with a way to get it into effect. What I'd like to say for Director Brown is this,

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Chandler. that out of our experiment and extension service in Georgia we have produced now 11 pictures, or a total of 23 reels. We are committed to it. We couldn't back out if we tried. Our workers in the field are using these pictures. We have 148 counties out of our 159 counties that have production equipment available in the counties at the command or control of the extension workers. People are going to see pictures. What Director Brown would like for you to know is that we are satisfied with the progress that we are making in moving picture production, but, as stated in Director Brown's report, this picture we made on cooperatives was of sufficient interest to those people to have bought prints. I saw the picture that Mississippi produced this summer. I think it is by far the best picture Mississippi has ever produced. The question for you to decide is: Do you want to have any say-so in the kind of pictures these people see and the channels through which they see them? Director Davis, you said earlier that there was a question about whether or not we have a regional agricultural program. If you will recall, we thought originally that this Film Service might be the beginning of a regional planning process and that if we were going to produce a picture on soil, we should talk to soil people in the Valley. Then our soil man and your soil man and, before we knew it, all the soil men would contribute to the soil matters going into these pictures. It looks to me like the easiest way to start a regional program in actuality would be for the seven Valley States to produce a picture in cooperation with TVA to get at what we are talking about--land use, soil, and water--or what not. If one, two, three, or four of the States would state how we could produce the pictures: Should we, for example, carry out the original idea that these things be part of a Valley series and be released under their State headings, or be released by the local station in either State? What I am saying is that you people, perhaps, do not have a good deal of information on what Mr. McReynolds and other people are doing to run this Film Service, but if you will give it a helping hand, the way you will get the cost of production down is to make available to them the facilities you have. The reason we produce pictures cheaper than they do is because we have to charge very little of technical skill to the picture. The Film Service ought to have seven times the staff available to them that they have.

Cooper. Mr. Chandler, it isn't clear to me, and possibly not to others, what State or States are interested in it. They make application, do they, to Mr. McReynolds?

McReynolds. The actual name is Southern Educational Film Production Service. The procedure would be simply for the institution or agency to take the matter up with W. C. Clifford, Director of the Southern Educational Film Production Service at Athens, Georgia.

Cooper. Is there any other discussion?

FILM PRODUCTION SERVICE

- Davis. I think, Mr. Chairman, that an overall picture depicting this regional agricultural program is a good idea. If it could be worked out, it would be fine.
- Funchess. Do the films average about two reels?
- Chandler. Two reels, showing about 20 or 25 minutes. Of course, our extension workers have access to all the films that are in the general extension library also. The University of Georgia has a catalog of the films. The only charge for the films is one of transportation. Others have to pay rent.
- Cooper. Is there further discussion with reference to this?
- Jones. How would we know that a State is not starting a picture on forestry? Is there any clear policy about notifying South Carolina that we are working on a forestry picture?
- McReynolds. I should think that would be the job of the Film Service. The organization within the States is so loose that I suspect a lot of production might be going into films that might be of interest to other States which is not generally known. I think it is a good suggestion that States be kept informed as to production. Perhaps that should be brought about through the Film Service. You have a V.D. picture in Mississippi now. I do not know whether State Boards of Health in other States know about it or not.
- Jones. Mr. Chairman, it looks as though we need a clearinghouse of some kind to keep us informed of what is going on.
- Cooper. I had an idea that somebody like McReynolds would be the clearinghouse.
- McReynolds. I am just a director from Tennessee. You have one in Kentucky. It should be handled, I guess, by the office at Athens.
- Chandler. Why wouldn't it be a good idea to request the Film Service to keep the members of this Conference informed of what is available?
- Clayton. I should say, Mr. Chandler, that if the Director of the Film Service will inform the Correlating Committee of what is current and available, we will include it in the report which we make to the Conference semiannually.
- Jones. But every six months is pretty slow.
- Davis. I suggest that the Director of the Film Service keep all Southern States informed of all films under production. It would be easy to send a little note around every month or so.
- Jones. May I make it a motion that it be the wish of this group that the Director of the Film Service give to the members of this

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- Jones. Conference a report of the films that have been produced thus far under this system and of contemplated pictures in the near future, and then keep the Conference informed with a schedule at least every quarter of what is being planned in the Valley States, or in the region covered by this Film Service.
- McReynolds. Would that imply that the Director of the Film Service inform the secretary of the Conference?
- Jones. The members of the Conference. If you want to go through the secretary, all right.
- Cooper. I take it the way your motion was worded, it means to deal directly with the institution.
- Jones. I move that the Director of the Film Service furnish our secretary information for this Conference and that it be mailed out from there.
- Cummings. I wonder if the secretary couldn't give him a mailing list.
- Clayton. Certainly; whichever method the Conference prefers.
- Skinner. May I ask Mr. Chandler a question? It seems in the past the Film Service has gotten out a regional news sheet. Couldn't that film sheet serve that purpose?
- Chandler. They have been putting out a regional mimeographed statement of their progress, but I do not know whether that will be continued or not.
- Skinner. It wouldn't mean too much--just a little mimeographed letter.
- Cooper. You have heard this resolution of Mr. Jones.
- Jones. When I changed the motion, I asked if the Film Service did not have facilities for mailing out. If they have, I believe they should mail the information directly to the members.
- Clayton. That is, the Film Service will give direct service to the States.
- Cooper. Are you ready for the question?
- Davis. I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

AGENCY COOPERATION

REPORT OF CORRELATING COMMITTEE

PROGRESS REPORT

DISCUSSION

Agency Cooperation in the Tennessee ValleyStatus Quo Agreement -Continued from p. 7

- Cooper. Mr. Schaub, I believe you brought up a question (p. 7). I don't believe the matter was answered or anything was done with it.
- Schaub. The only point I had in mind was that in North Carolina we are confronted with a problem in regard to soil conservation districts in the Valley portion of the State. My understanding is that the Secretary said they would maintain the status quo for a reasonable time until the Special Committee could have a chance to resolve any matters of relationship. The status quo is not being maintained, because the organization of districts is being agitated both from the standpoint of getting petitions filed and having referenda held. We over here would like to know what to do under the circumstances. I take it we are a part of the agreement to maintain the status quo. What should we do with regard to holding referenda, which would be in line with the agreement to maintain the status quo? I don't know who can answer the question.
- Cooper. I can't answer it, Dean Schaub. However, I would say to the group that I have received a copy of a letter from Dean Schaub, addressed to another individual on that point. I think I did the incorrect thing; I tried to obtain information through the party I received the copy from. I did not wish to use the letter until I had had Dean Schaub's permission. I received that permission. I think it was some two weeks ago that I heard of this letter; so that is a confession to the group. As far as my duties are concerned with this, it would be my purpose, since Dean Schaub said yes, that I could use this letter, that I send it to the Secretary, seeking his advice.
- McLeod. In regard to that statement, I do not ever recall receiving an announcement of any such agreement.
- Cooper. Can you answer that, Mr. Clayton?
- Clayton. I do not think that such a letter has gone out.
- Cooper. What letter?

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- Clayton. A letter to members of this Conference announcing that work in the Valley portion of the States by the Soil Conservation Service should remain in status quo.
- McLeod. If the letter hasn't gone out, I would like to make a motion that the secretary send that letter out to the parties involved. It should go to the Soil Conservation group also.
- Clayton. The following will summarize developments relating to the agreement as to the status quo.
- In a letter to the Secretary of Agriculture from President Donovan, dated July 15, 1946, it was stated (Proc. XXVI, October 2, 1946, p. 35) that the colleges are prepared to go ahead with the meeting of the Special Committee with the understanding that "the status quo will be continued under the present Memorandum of Understanding, and that additional work under SCS shall not be undertaken in the Valley Area until, either through our joint meetings or meetings of the committees, a conclusion mutually agreeable to all parties has been reached."
- In his reply to this letter, dated August 1, 1946, Secretary Anderson said (Proc. XXVI, October 2, 1946, p. 36): "I am also willing to withhold action on any subsequent application from Soil Conservation districts formed in the Valley Area until our representatives have had reasonable time to confer on a cooperative plan."
- In a letter dated July 15, 1947, to Secretary Anderson, President Donovan states (Proc. XXVIII, October 1, 1947, p. 39): "The presidents gave special consideration to the report which we understand your representatives made to you. They were in agreement with the proposal of your representatives that (1) the activities of the SCS as they affect the Tennessee Valley region should be held in status quo . . ."
- In his reply to this letter, dated July 24, 1947, Assistant Secretary Brannan said (Proc. XXVIII, October 1, 1947, p. 41):
- We in the Department sincerely hope that a satisfactory solution to the soil conservation phase of this three-party relationship can be achieved, and we are not yet willing to admit inability to find that solution. There does prevail the belief, however, that the effort should not be continued indefinitely, but that the Special Committee should come forward with a proposal that it believes workable or a final report that it is unable to achieve that result.
- At the meeting of the Special Advisory Committee on January 31, 1948, Assistant Secretary Brannan stated:
- For a period of 11 months or more, the Department has carefully refrained from activities that might be

AGENCY COOPERATION

Clayton.

interpreted as organizational work within the Tennessee Valley on request of representatives of the TVA and of the colleges in order to avoid in any way prejudicing the discussion of the question before us. For that reason, I suggested in my letter to President Donovan that this question should be resolved reasonably soon, or, if no solution could be reached, then that the Department should be released from any further obligation and should be free to proceed in the Valley with its normal work. (See reference to this statement in Proc. XXIX, April 7, 1948, p. 40.)

Finally, in a report to the principals, dated July 26, 1948, with reference to a proposal for joint work in the Tennessee Valley by the parties to the Memorandum of Understanding, the Correlating Committee stated (Proc. XXX, October 6, 1948, appendix, p. 51-3), that the Special Advisory Committee:

Agreed to reexamine, without prejudice, pending issues relating to channeling of funds, employment of personnel, establishment of soil conservation districts, etc., in the light of facts and experience obtained in their joint field work.

This report of the Correlating Committee (appendix, p. 51-3) has been approved by the U. S. Department of Agriculture (appendix, p. 44), the Tennessee Valley Authority (appendix, p. 54-6), and by a number of the land-grant colleges (appendix, pp. 45 to 47). It was also approved by this Conference today (pp. 7, 9).

This correspondence was between the principals, but it has not been sent to the members of this Conference, although I think it is probable that it was reported to this group by the Correlating Committee, and is reproduced in the proceedings of the Conference.^{2/}

Cooper.

You gentlemen will understand that this correspondence was between the principals to the Memorandum, since they were involved in the discussion and in the making of the arrangements. This group was not.

McLeod.

Here is the thing that I was bringing up. While the presidents of the institutions could notify us, I was wondering if the Secretary of Agriculture had ever notified the Soil Conservation people in the different States of the Valley. If they have not been notified, I can see where they would have no knowledge of the agreement not to go ahead.

^{2/} That is so. The references have been inserted in the text.

PROCEEDINGS

- Cooper. You made a motion?
- McLeod. My motion is this: That this body here, through the secretary of this group, request him, the Secretary of Agriculture, to send out a letter in keeping with the agreement that we have with the Secretary, to all parties involved in the Valley States. That includes the land-grant colleges and also the Soil Conservation Service.
- Clayton. To do what?
- McLeod. To notify them of the agreement. The Soil Conservation Service does not seem to know anything about the matter within the States.
- Cooper. Your motion then is to make a request, or that a request be made, upon the Secretary that if he has not already done so, that he notify them.
- Schaub. I think in that correspondence the Secretary stated that they would not assign a man to districts, new districts, organized following the one in Kentucky. Another statement to that effect would help the situation at the present time. The idea of a soil conservation district is sold, nine times out of ten, on the basis that you are going to get people to work in the county that do not cost you anything. If it is understood that you are not going to get people to work that way, it will affect very materially the thinking of the farmer. The other side is that we are party to the agreement to maintain the status quo, yet we are pushed into the position here of having to say something to the landowners.
- Cooper. Do you want to give a little consideration to this? Our luncheon is at 12:15; so it is about time for adjournment. I have one or two other matters I want to take up.
- Davis. This has come down to you now as chairman--that you will call the Secretary's attention to it?
- Cooper. Director McLeod has offered a motion with reference to the general matter which is somewhat different than I indicated.
- Clayton. It has been called to the Secretary's attention. The chairman of the Correlating Committee has transmitted to the Secretary Dean Schaub's statement that the status quo is not being maintained. The matter has been called to the attention of the Secretary over the signature of Dean Cooper.
- Jones. The Soil Conservation Committee ought to have a copy of that letter.
- Schaub. The Soil Conservation Service has notified their people.
- Dykes. They have been notified.

AGENCY COOPERATION

- McLeod. If the Soil Conservation Service people have been notified, I withdraw my motion.
- Cooper. Whenever I got permission to use your letter, Dean Schaub, I was going to use it.
- Davis. My State is not involved in it. Certainly if we are going to use the machinery set up, it ought to function. Otherwise it will break down. It ought to go through the channels right on up to the Secretary, because he is a party to this.
- Clayton. Mr. McAmis, is my recollection correct? Didn't a letter go over Dean Cooper's signature to Secretary Anderson, advising him that this question had been raised regarding the status quo?
- McAmis. I don't know about the Secretary. Such a letter was received by the TVA from Dean Cooper.
- Cooper. Unless this Conference indicates otherwise, Dean Schaub having given permission to use his letter, it will be presented through the appropriate channels to the Secretary of Agriculture, with the request for the cooperation of the Department.
- McReynolds. How long will it take to do that?
- Cooper. I can do it tomorrow. Clayton will take no longer.
- Clayton. You mean to advise the Secretary of this matter that has come up here? If so, it has already been done.
- Cooper. The thing has not been done, as I see it, that McLeod asked for. McLeod asked that the Secretary be requested to send the information as to his ruling, or statement, to actual representatives of his staff, etc. The material that has been sent was under date of August 27, when I addressed a letter to Secretary Brannan, and to the other parties to the Memorandum, to this effect: "Attached is copy of a letter from Director Schaub of North Carolina. Since the matters mentioned are of general interest to each of the parties to the Memorandum of Understanding between the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the Tennessee Valley Authority, and the land-grant colleges of the seven States, I am passing a copy of the communication to each of the parties for their information." That information is contained in your (Dean Schaub's) letter addressed to Mr. Clayton under the date of July 20.
- Schaub. Mr. Chairman, I don't think you will have time before lunch, but, for my guidance, I'd like to know before this group adjourns today whether you think we would be violating the agreement specifically in this county right here if we go out and inform the people that if they are going to vote on the establishment of a soil conservation district in this county--this

PROCEEDINGS

Schaub. part where we say that the Secretary has agreed that he will maintain the status quo--and, if the district is voted, there will not be any assignment of Soil Conservation money. Are we violating the spirit of the status quo if we do advise them?

For further discussion of agency cooperation, see p. 33.

Cooper. Following lunch, your questions will be taken up. I have two or three other matters to take up before going to lunch.

Of course, you know that President Graham is to be the speaker at lunch.

I have been waiting for a time this morning to present to you the new member of the Correlating Committee, Jimmy Dykes. Jimmy Dykes is the appointee of the Secretary of Agriculture, and we are glad to have him with us. I note, also, that we have with us today Mr. Williams, Doctor Stout, and Doctor Higgins. We have a member of this group who has attained much eminence--Doctor Brehm, who has become the President of the University of Tennessee; an appointment that apparently has been unanimous on the part of the State, the Board, and everyone connected with him. He should know that we send our felicitations to him not only for himself but for the State of Tennessee. We also have a member who has been with us at times--Dean McLeod, who has recently been made Dean of the College of Agriculture and Director of the Agricultural Experiment Station and of the Agricultural Extension Service. You not only will make a good dean and director, but you are going to do a good job for Tennessee as well as for the rest of the area.

The Conference recessed for lunch at 12 noon. At the luncheon session, President Frank P. Graham, University of North Carolina, addressed the Conference.

President Graham spoke chiefly in honor of Doctor Harcourt A. Morgan, who recently retired from membership on the Board of the Tennessee Valley Authority, reviewing the career and the contributions of Doctor Morgan to the public service and welfare as an entomologist at the Louisiana agricultural experiment station, as director of the experiment station and, later, President of the University of Tennessee, and as a member, from 1933 to 1948, of the Board of Directors of the Tennessee Valley Authority.

At the conclusion of President Graham's address, the Conference voted to request that President Graham and Chairman Cooper prepare and transmit to Doctor Morgan, on behalf of the Conference, a statement in recognition of his services and an expression of appreciation of his contributions to agriculture and to the public welfare.

The Conference reconvened at 2:05 p.m.

FARM CLASSIFICATION AND ANALYSIS

ADDITIONAL PROPOSALS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

DISCUSSION

Agricultural Program Correlation in the Tennessee Valley

(Continued from p. 19)

Cooper. It was provided that there should be a committee to work on the matter that was brought up this morning and to report later. I am appointing on that committee T. B. Hutcheson, L. I. Jones, Bass, and Young.

PROGRESS REPORT

DISCUSSION

Agency Cooperation in the Tennessee ValleyStatus Quo Agreement -Continued from p. 32

Cooper. Did we finish this status quo question this noon? Is there anything else you want to say on it? Is it clear as to what steps have been taken?

Clayton. The proposal is the status quo.

Cooper. Any further comment on that from anyone?

For further discussion of agency cooperation, see p. 35.

CLASSIFICATION AND ANALYSIS OF FARMS IN THE TENNESSEE VALLEY

PROGRESS REPORT

(Appendix, p. 90)

DISCUSSION

Cooper. We then take up our next item, which is the regional project for the classification and analysis of farms in the Tennessee Valley. Mr. Neil Johnson is with us and has a statement to make on this subject.

Mr. Johnson's statement appears in the appendix, p. 90.

PROCEEDINGS

- Schaub. How fast do you think you are going to move into the field?
- Johnson. It seems we must move into the field very promptly, if we are to do anything this winter in the way of analysis. On the other hand, we will have to take enough time on this physical phase to be sure that we really have a thorough sampling of the farms. I am hoping that we can get out and get these survey records taken before snow flies too keeply on Haywood County.
- Schaub. I think I have exactly what you want on the Pigeon River, including soil survey maps, topography, etc. We have over 50,000 acres of it.
- Johnson. I would say that this technique which we are working on is rather new from the standpoint of trying to sample the physical. Its success depends upon the availability of good Soil Survey maps. I think I should say one other thing. The Technical Committee suggested that work go ahead in one or more experimental counties, and we talked about sampling at least three spots that have different types of Tennessee Valley conditions. We mention not only Haywood County, North Carolina, but Jefferson County, Tennessee, and Graves County, Kentucky. However, considering the difficulty we are having in getting a crew together to do the job in one county, we thought it probably impracticable to go ahead in all three simultaneously.
- Hutcheson. How do you anticipate securing samples?
- Johnson. We will use these census figures to get types and size groups and for getting samples and superimposing them on the soils maps. Then we are asking this: What are the proportions of the different physical conditions that we need to recognize in the county and to make sure that we select a group of farms that does have important size, type, and physical conditions tied together? It will be pretty hard for me to explain in detail just how that is done, partly because the technique in the physical sampling is partly still ahead of us, but it has been tried out in Oklahoma and has worked to very good advantage there.
- Young. It takes in land a mile high and land three feet high. Is that taken into consideration? Do you have any way of sampling various distances to market?
- Johnson. I think that is definitely another factor.
- Young. What are the objectives of this study?
- Johnson. As nearly as I can get at it, they are to see if we can make a contribution to the solution of this agency relationship problem through the avenue, first, of research results and, second, of the use of those results in the making of farm plans.

FARM CLASSIFICATION AND ANALYSIS

- Young. What are the specific objectives of the research?
- Johnson. They are to try to see what the possibilities are for improving incomes on important types and sizes of farms.
- Schaub. Isn't one of your objectives you have recommended a procedure? What objection is there to try out your procedure?
- Johnson. Our Technical Committee report has a list of about ten objectives, and I expect we could talk quite awhile on objectives, because we did feel that they might have rather wide application. TVA expects to get quite a bit of guidance for their program in terms of these aggregate effects. I think determination of what are important farms by types and size, and physical condition, has value in itself not only for research but for education and extension and administration. I think we could very well have some further discussion on the objectives of the work, but I will say the reason we are doing the job is the objective I gave first.
- Young. To what extent is this the individual view of the farmer?
- Johnson. Very definitely starting with him. I do not believe we could go very far unless we start out there and find out what the problems are on the farms, and build up from there.
- Cooper. I am glad you made this talk. I had great difficulty in thinking what it meant. You have given me some enlightenment, and I am much better off than I was.
- Johnson. I would like to say one more thing. I rather feel when we finish the research phase on Haywood County, we ought to report to this group again before we go on to the second phase of planning work or of work in the other two counties, because I feel we are bound to make some mistakes on this experiment and I want your guidance before we continue in other counties.

OTHER BUSINESS

- Cooper. We now come to the question of other business. Dean Schaub, was the question that you brought up taken care of?

Agency Cooperation in the Tennessee ValleyStatus Quo Agreement -Continued from p. 33

- Schaub. No, Mr. Chairman, it was not. Maybe if Mr. Dykes would join in, it would help. Three years ago we had petitions from five counties and one was this county here, asking for the establishing of soil districts. Hearings were held, and the matter was brought

PROCEEDINGS

Schaub.

before the State Committee. The State Committee passed a motion unanimously postponing holding of a referendum until the relationships between the various agencies were more clearly defined. At that time, I was chairman of the State Committee; so they asked that I write to the Secretary and see what might be developed along that line. I got the usual reply, the Secretary was out of town and it would be called to his attention as soon as he returned. In about three months, I again wrote, and again the Secretary was out of town and as soon as he returned, it would be called to his attention--and nothing was done. A short time after that, this Special Committee was set up and, of course, we have had five or six meetings. As was discussed this morning, the Secretary agreed that the status quo would be maintained. Our State Committee has been changed and enlarged; so recently, the 24th, the State Committee passed a motion that we should go ahead with the referendum in these five counties. The college representatives did not think we should go ahead at this time. That is where it stands right now. The referendum, I presume, will have to be held. The farmers do not know too much about it. Someone has to enlighten them about it. Whose responsibility is it for sending that information out to the farmers? The county agents now are asking me, and they want me to tell them specifically what part we shall take in the matter. Frankly, I do not know. Shall I be neutral or advise them against it? I am inclined to think we will be violating the status quo. I do think that Mr. Dykes should tell these people whether they are going to get technical people in there. We are on the spot. Something has got to be done. The county agents are sore about it. It is going to take an order on my part before they are going to do anything; so the question is acute. I have evidence to show that representatives of the Soil Conservation Service are corresponding with these people. A man states in a letter that he was invited to come before the committee. I would like some advice under the circumstances as to what attitude we should take.

Cooper.

I suppose, Dean Schaub, what you present could very easily be the same situation in any other one State.

Schaub.

I think it seriously interferes with what we are trying to get through this Technical Committee that Mr. Johnson was talking about.

Dykes.

I can't tell you what to say. I am afraid I cannot give Dean Schaub much help. The Soil Conservation Service is not a party to the agreement.

Young.

A member of the State Committee is a member of the Soil Conservation Service.

Dykes.

That is right. I don't really know what to say on the thing. I said this morning that we had told our people about the maintenance of the status quo, and we haven't changed our story.

STATUS QUO AGREEMENT

- McReynolds. We have asked your representative in the State: What can we expect from the Soil Conservation Service when this district is set up? He has answered about this way: The Soil Conservation Service would furnish assistance in keeping with what they furnish in other districts so long as such assistance was available under congressional appropriation. If they put that question up to you, what would you say?
- Dykes. I don't know what I could say. I think we would have some difficulty in facing certain congressmen interested in the case, but as long as the Secretary of Agriculture says no, my answer is still no. I can't be anything else. I don't know of anyone else who can change it except the Secretary of Agriculture. I hope this will not be a question forever. We have made efforts in our nine-man advisory committee to arrive at some solution to the problem, and maybe two years from now, or maybe it will be three or four years before they have districts assigned to them. They came along faster than we were able to supply them. Maybe two, three, or four years from now the answer will be yes, but right now I think we should have to say no, but that wouldn't mean forever, I hope. I think we are going to get something worked out one of these days.
- Cooper. I suppose the real difficulty, from what Dean Schaub presented, is that some representative of the Soil Conservation Service down there stirs the thing up.
- Dykes. We don't have anybody in North Carolina working in this county at all.
- Schaub. The U. S. mail carrier doesn't know it.
- Young. It seems to me the fundamental difference is what the status quo is. It seems when they actually start operations, they act to upset it or violate it. When they start to organize districts, that is when the violation takes place.
- Dietrick. Your office, Mr. Dykes, would not encourage Soil Conservation Service personnel to organize districts in these counties now, would they?
- Dykes. I said this morning that we had instructions from our Secretary and we passed them down and that we had not changed them. Until the Secretary says something else, we are not going to say anything else. Period.
- Davis. In our procedure, as we discussed it this morning, also under the Memorandum of Understanding, it does seem to me that this is a matter that ought to be threshed out by the Correlating Committee and not by this group here. The Correlating Committee is in a position to do more on it than any other one group. It represents the U. S. Department of Agriculture, etc.
- Cooper. I hope your comment, which is encouraging, is also correct.

PROCEEDINGS

Next Meeting of Conference

Cooper. Are there any other matters?

The next meeting is April 6, 1949, in Birmingham, Alabama.

The Conference adjourned at 3 p.m.

APPENDIX

TENNESSEE VALLEY AGRICULTURAL CORRELATING COMMITTEE

PROCEEDINGS
THIRTIETH VALLEY-STATES CONFERENCEGeorge Vanderbilt Hotel, Asheville, North Carolina
Wednesday, October 6, 1948

* * * * *

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* * * * *

ROLL OF CONFERENCE^{1/}Alabama

Davis, P. O., Director, Agricultural Extension Service, Auburn
 Funchess, M. J., Dean, School of Agriculture, and Director, Agricultural
 Experiment Station, Auburn

Georgia

Chandler, S. G., Assistant District Agent, Agricultural Extension Service, Athens
 Higgins, B. B., Assistant Director, Agricultural Experiment Station, Experiment
 Skinner, L. I., Assistant Director, Agricultural Extension Service, Athens

^{1/} See text, p. 5.

VALLEY-STATES CONFERENCE

Kentucky

Cooper, Thomas, Dean, College of Agriculture and Home Economics, and Director,
Agricultural Experiment Station and Agricultural Extension Service, Lexington

Mississippi

Jones, L. I., Director, Agricultural Extension Service, State College

North Carolina

Cummings, R. W., Associate Director, Agricultural Experiment Station, Raleigh
Schaub, I. O., Director, Agricultural Extension Service, Raleigh
Weaver, Davis S., Assistant Director, Agricultural Extension Service, Raleigh

Tennessee

Chance, Frank S., Vice Director, Agricultural Experiment Station, Knoxville
McLeod, J. H., Dean, College of Agriculture, and Director, Agricultural
Extension Service and Agricultural Experiment Station, Knoxville
McReynolds, E. C., Associate Director, Agricultural Extension Service, and
Coordinator of Cooperative Programs, College of Agriculture, Knoxville

Virginia

Daughtrey, W. H., Administrative Assistant to the Director, Agricultural
Extension Service, Blacksburg
Dietrick, L. B., Director, Agricultural Extension Service, Blacksburg
Hutcheson, T. B., Dean, School of Agriculture, Blacksburg
Young, H. N., Director, Agricultural Experiment Station, Blacksburg

Tennessee Valley Authority

Ball, Howard E., Administrative Analyst, Knoxville
Bass, Neil, Chief Conservation Engineer, Knoxville
Kilbourne, Richard E., Assistant Director, Division of Forestry Relations,
Norris
McAmis, J. C., Office of Chief Conservation Engineer, Knoxville
Seigworth, Kenneth J., Chief, Forest Development Branch, Division of
Forestry Relations, Norris
White, E. H., Director, Division of Agricultural Relations, Knoxville

U. S. Department of Agriculture

Dykes, J. C., Assistant Chief, Soil Conservation Service, Washington
Johnson, Neil, Assistant Head, Division of Farm Management and Costs,
Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington

ROSTER

U. S. Department of Agriculture -Continued

Reed, Robert H., Field Office, Production and Marketing Administration,
Nashville

Stout, W. B., representing Robert W. Trullinger, Chief, Office of Experiment
Stations, Washington

Williamson, H. H., Assistant Director, Extension Service, Washington

Correlating Committee

Cooper, Thomas, representing land-grant colleges, Lexington, Kentucky

Dykes, J. C., representing the Department of Agriculture, Washington

McAmis, J. C., representing Tennessee Valley Authority, Knoxville

Clayton, C. F., Executive Secretary, Knoxville

VALLEY-STATES CONFERENCE

PROGRAM^{2/}Morning Session

Opening of Conference Thomas Cooper, Chairman

I. Report of Correlating Committee Thomas Cooper, Chairman

II. Reports of Standing Committees

Committee on Organization I. O. Schaub, Chairman

Committee on Cooperatives L. I. Jones, Chairman

Committee on Resource Utilization Frank S. Chance, Chairman

Committee on Biological and Physical

Research Russell Coleman, Chairman

Committee on Extension and Resident

Teaching P. O. Davis, Chairman

Luncheon

Arrangements have been made for a group luncheon, to begin at 12:15 p.m., at the George Vanderbilt Hotel. At the luncheon, Dr. Frank P. Graham, President, University of North Carolina, will address the Conference.

Afternoon Session

III. Regional project for the classification and analysis of farms
in the Tennessee Valley

Progress report Neil W. Johnson

IV. Other business

V. Adjournment of Conference

REPORT OF CORRELATING COMMITTEE

INTRODUCTION

To avoid retyping, the report is included in the Proceedings in the form that it was presented to the Conference. The report is in two parts. The section under the heading "Progress Report" is a report of the Correlating Committee to the Conference. This section was approved by the Conference, which also recommended the inclusion of certain letters that will be inserted below.

^{2/} See text, p. 5.

INTRODUCTION

The section on "Agricultural Program Correlation in the Tennessee Valley" was prepared for discussion purposes. It was transmitted by individual members of the Correlating Committee, in advance of the meeting of the Conference, to the agency or group which they respectively represent. The Chairman of the Correlating Committee submitted this section to the Conference, as a draft proposal, for discussion and recommendations, not as a report of the committee. The Conference acted on this proposal by adopting the following resolution (text, p. 19):

That the chairman appoint a committee of three members of the Conference to review, clarify, and brief the additional proposals and recommendations under discussion; that they report to the Correlating Committee, and that the Correlating Committee present this report to the next meeting of the Conference for discussion and action.

The following committee was appointed by the chairman, pursuant to this recommendation (text, p. 33):

T. B. Hutcheson, Chairman
Neil Bass
L. I. Jones
H. N. Young

CORRECTIONS AND ADDITIONS

The following corrections should be made in the draft proposal.

Page 4. The statement of Mr. Baker, entitled "Coordination of the Forestry Program in the Tennessee Valley by the Tennessee Valley Authority and the Forest Service," identified as Exhibit B, is not included. This statement will be found in Proc. XXIX, April 7, 1948, beginning on p. 37.

Page 18, paragraph headed "Secretary." Change "Tennessee Valley Agricultural Committee" to "Tennessee Valley Agricultural Correlating Committee."

Page 23, paragraph (d). Change the word "demonstrations" to "determinations."

Page 24, chart. Delete the line at the left, connecting the Roman numerals I, II, III.

The following additions should be made to the draft proposal.

Page 6. Immediately below the letter from Dean Cooper, insert the following:

On August 2, 1948, President Mitchell wrote the Chairman of the Correlating Committee, as follows:

CORRELATING COMMITTEE

Dear Dean Cooper:

Your letter of July 26 has been received. The entire enclosure has been carefully studied.

In view of the circumstances which have surrounded these studies, it seems that you and your Committee have made substantial progress. I am in accord with the proposals and recommendations.

I would like to express my appreciation for the work you have done on this whole problem. It represents much time and effort on your part.

Very sincerely yours,

/s/ Fred T. Mitchell

Fred T. Mitchell
President

On August 4, 1948, Secretary Brannan, U. S. Department of Agriculture, wrote the Chairman of the Correlating Committee, as follows:

Dear Dean Cooper:

Thank you for your letter of July 26, 1948, which summarizes the actions to date of the Special Advisory Committee, and those of the Correlating Committee related thereto.

The statement in the first full paragraph on page 3 regarding the location and extent of experimental work recommended by the Technical Committee is acceptable to us. Limitations of funds and personnel may make it more practical, however, to start the work in a single county, getting at least a partial test of procedures and methodology before extending the work to other experimental counties. By this method the same experienced leadership could move from State to State to provide the continuity necessary for carrying out the work on a uniform basis.

With respect to the second full paragraph on page 3, we regret that it will not be possible for Mr. Neil Johnson to serve full time on this work. In informal conversations here the Bureau of Agricultural Economics has, however, expressed the willingness to share in the responsibility for getting the job done. They are willing to place a full-time man on the payroll who would work under the joint supervision of Mr. E. L. Langsford, Research Supervisor for the Division of Farm Management and Costs of work

CORRECTIONS

in the Southern States, and of Neil Johnson, who will follow the work as closely as his other duties permit. Within this framework this full-time man will exercise general regional guidance in developing and carrying out the project on a cooperative basis among appropriate agencies of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the Tennessee Valley Authority, and the Land Grant Colleges of the Valley States. It has also been suggested that the Technical Committee continue in existence to share in the responsibility for seeing that the work is carried out and, on an informal basis, to facilitate this.

With respect to the last full paragraph on page 3, in a letter of July 29 to Mr. Clayton, we suggested delaying any full scale meeting on this work until results are available from an experimental county. We do not believe a Valley-wide meeting would be fruitful at this stage of the undertaking. In the meantime, copies of the report of the Technical Committee can be circulated to inform all principals of the nature of the experimental project, and arrangements can be developed for systematically reporting on progress. We recognize the need, however, for the project leader to meet with the workers assigned to the project to discuss working relationships necessary to initiation of the project and conduct of the work. Perhaps this can best be done after the Bureau of Agricultural Economics has made arrangements for its full-time participant in the work. He would benefit by the background of such a working conference and by all means he should participate therein.

Subject to the above, the recommendations and proposals covered by your letter are acceptable to us.

Sincerely,

/s/ Charles F. Brannan

Secretary

Page 6. Immediately below the letter from Chairman Clapp, insert the following:

On August 13, 1948, President Graham, University of North Carolina, wrote the Chairman of the Correlating Committee, as follows:

Dear Dean Cooper:

I have gone over your report with real interest and I wish to congratulate you on the progress and wisdom of your work. I think you have been wise to proceed in

CORRELATING COMMITTEE

this matter by stages. I notice that the representatives of the T.V.A., the Department of Agriculture and the Land Grant Colleges are unanimous in your report.

I am glad to join with you in these recommendations.

Sincerely,

/s/ Frank P. Graham

Frank P. Graham
President

On August 20, 1948, President Caldwell, University of Georgia, wrote the Chairman of the Correlating Committee, as follows:

Dear Mr. Cooper:

Please allow me to thank you for your very informative letter concerning the proposals and recommendations submitted by the Tennessee Valley Agricultural Correlating Committee.

I am glad to say that I concur in these recommendations.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ Harmon Caldwell

Harmon Caldwell

On September 3, 1948, President Donovan, University of Kentucky, wrote the Chairman of the Correlating Committee, in part, as follows:

My dear Dean Cooper:

I regret that I have been tardy in answering your letter of July 26. However, you will understand that the summer school commencement and a short vacation are responsible for my tardiness.

I have read your very thoughtful communication relative to the work of the Correlating Committee, which I realize has had a most difficult assignment. The land-grant colleges of the Tennessee Valley region, I am certain, would have preferred to continue the practices originally agreed upon by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the T.V.A., and the land-grant colleges. I think I express the sentiment of the group when I record our disappointment in not being able to proceed along the lines we were working during the earlier

CORRECTIONS

years of the development of the T.V.A. However, I recognize that the Correlating Committee could not persuade the representatives of the U.S.D.A. to accept this point of view. Therefore, I believe you have done your best to get a constructive program that would be mutually agreeable to all of the parties. As I read your report, I think that it is constructive.

* * *

As one of the presidents of the Land-Grant Colleges of the Valley States, let me express my appreciation to you and your colleagues on this committee for the very great effort you have put forth to arrive at a proper solution to this question.

Cordially yours,

/s/ H. L. Donovan

H. L. Donovan
President

On September 16, 1948, President Newman, Virginia Polytechnic Institute, wrote the Chairman of the Correlating Committee, as follows:

Dear Dean Cooper:

I wish to apologize for not having replied to your letter of July 26th asking for my reaction to the position reached by the Special Advisory Committee with respect to the suggestion contained in Secretary Anderson's letter of March 28th.

The pressure of normal work plus an illness in late summer have prevented my replying. Since receipt of your letter I have received your communication covering the recommendations to be discussed at Asheville relating to the joint programs in the Tennessee Valley.

This communication is now in the hands of our Dean of Agriculture, our Director of Experiment Station, and our Director of Extension, and they are to discuss their ideas with me so that our representative at Asheville may speak for this institution.

I am just recuperating from an attack of pleurisy and pneumonia, so I am afraid I cannot be at Asheville, but I will ask Dean T. B. Hutcheson to represent us.

With kindest regards, I am

Very sincerely,

/s/ Walter S. Newman

Walter S. Newman
President

CORRELATING COMMITTEE

(The report as submitted to the Conference is inserted here. The pagination is, of course, as in the original report, but covers pp. 49 to 75, inclusive, of the Proceedings.)

REPORT OF CORRELATING COMMITTEE

by
Thomas Cooper, Chairman

PROGRESS REPORT

Agency Cooperation in the Tennessee Valley

Special Advisory Committee

On July 26, 1948, the Correlating Committee wrote Secretary of Agriculture Brannan, as follows:

Dear Mr. Secretary:

On March 28, 1946, Secretary Anderson replied to my letter of July 18, 1945, transmitting a copy of the report of the Correlating Committee of June 15, 1945, entitled "Procedure for Cooperation with Soil Conservation Districts in the Tennessee Valley." In the letter of March 28, Secretary Anderson rejected the report of the Correlating Committee and proposed the establishment of a Special Committee to "develop concrete plans for improving the inter-agency relations involved in bringing about a well-coordinated conservation program in the Valley." The Secretary further suggested "that this same committee consider ways and means of properly coordinating inter-agency relations in the Valley States with respect to all of our operating programs." In addition to the Soil Conservation Service program, the Secretary requested that the Special Committee consider and make recommendations on the following topics:

1. Relationships in the field of forestry
2. Cooperative research
3. Relationships with action programs, other than the program of the Soil Conservation Service, specifically:
 - a. Production and Marketing Administration
 - b. Farmers Home Administration
 - c. Federal-State Extension Service
 - d. Rural Electrification Administration
 - e. Farm Credit Administration

Following the receipt of Secretary Anderson's letter there was an exchange of correspondence between the Secretary and the other parties to the Memorandum of Understanding, designed to clarify the status of the proposed Special Committee, particularly the relationship of that committee to the Correlating Committee established under the Memorandum of Understanding. Through this exchange of correspondence, it

was agreed that the Correlating Committee, as provided for by the joint Memorandum of Understanding, should take the leadership in developing the necessary principles for coordinating programs in the Valley. The Special Committee, therefore, was constituted to be advisory to the Correlating Committee. On the basis of this relationship of the two committees, it was mutually recognized that it would be helpful for the Correlating Committee to meet with the Special Advisory Committee and participate in the discussions of the problems to be considered. That procedure has been followed and five joint meetings have been held. There devolves upon the Correlating Committee, therefore, the duty of reporting to the principals to the Memorandum of Understanding the actions and recommendations of the Special Advisory Committee, pertinent to the proposals made by Secretary Anderson. At the same time, it is incumbent upon the Correlating Committee to submit to the principals its own advisory suggestions in regard to the actions and recommendations of the Special Advisory Committee.

The Soil Conservation Service Problem

The Special Advisory Committee first met on September 23, 1946. At this meeting and at two subsequent meetings, held on October 28, 1946, and February 22, 1947, the committee sought to resolve the problems of Soil Conservation Service relationships in the Tennessee Valley by seeking a basis for agreement on general administrative method and procedure to be followed by the cooperating agencies in the Tennessee Valley region. The proposals submitted in this context and discussed by the Special Advisory Committee are reproduced in the Proceedings of the Twenty-Seventh Valley-States Conference, dated April 2, 1947, to which reference may be made.

At its meeting on January 31, 1948, the Special Advisory Committee recognized that progress was not being made by continued consideration and discussion of general administrative method and procedure in the Valley. The committee decided, therefore, to consider the possibility of jointly studying farms to determine soil conservation needs in the Valley as related to the regional program of agricultural development and watershed protection. By thus working together, it was hoped that the agencies would find a basis for subsequent common agreement on administrative method and procedure for working on the joint regional program in the Valley.

Accordingly, the Special Advisory Committee:

1. Agreed to consider the possibility of working jointly in the formulation of farm programs and plans in the Tennessee Valley on the basis of technical methods and field procedures to be

developed by a Technical Committee which was set up for that purpose;

2. Agreed to explore the feasibility of utilizing such a method and procedure as a workable basis for carrying on their operations jointly in accordance with the plans jointly developed;
3. Agreed to reexamine, without prejudice, pending issues relating to channeling of funds, employment of personnel, establishment of soil conservation districts, etc., in the light of facts and experience obtained in their joint field work;
4. Recognized that the cooperative work proposed is to be undertaken in mutual good faith and in the mutual conviction that such a joint effort will contribute to a solution of the pending issues.

The report prepared by the Technical Committee was presented to the Special Advisory Committee at its meeting on May 31, 1948. A copy of this report, dated May 25, 1948, and identified as Exhibit A, is enclosed. The Special Advisory Committee accepted the report of the Technical Committee without reservation and referred it to the Correlating Committee with the recommendation that the Correlating Committee recommend to the principals to the Memorandum of Understanding that the proposals contained in the report, relating to the classification and analysis of farms, be tested in certain selected Valley counties in one or more of the States of North Carolina, Tennessee, and Kentucky, but that the initial testing of the proposed method and procedure not be restricted to these States. The Correlating Committee concurs in this recommendation.

The Special Advisory Committee recommended further that the U. S. Department of Agriculture be requested to designate Mr. Neil Johnson, Assistant Head, Division of Farm Management and Costs, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, to serve full time and to exercise general regional guidance in developing and carrying out the project on a cooperative basis among appropriate agencies of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the Tennessee Valley Authority, and the land-grant colleges of the Valley States. The Correlating Committee concurs in this recommendation.

Recognizing the emphasis given by the Special Advisory Committee to the regional character of the proposed project, the Correlating Committee proposes, subject to concurrence of the principals, to call together, at the earliest practicable date, appropriate officials of the participating agencies and institutions in order that the regional project leader may fully acquaint all parties with the proposed project and that regional arrangements may be developed to keep all parties currently informed as to progress made and results achieved. This procedure, the committee feels, will greatly facilitate initiation of the work on an experimental basis and contribute to the regional significance of the entire proposal.

Relationships in the Field of Forestry

Items in the field of forestry specifically suggested by Secretary Anderson for consideration by the Special Advisory Committee included survey of need for public forest-land acquisition, coordinated forest research program, and duplication of effort in forestry. In response to these suggestions, the Forestry Relations Division, Tennessee Valley Authority, and the Forest Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, were requested to discuss their relationships in the Tennessee Valley and to prepare and submit to the Special Advisory Committee a statement to cover the questions raised by Secretary Anderson. At the meeting of the Special Advisory Committee on January 31, 1948, W. M. Baker, Director, Forestry Relations Division, Tennessee Valley Authority, stated that conferences had been held between representatives of the Forestry Relations Division and the U. S. Forest Service on the basis of which he had prepared a statement which he wished to present for the consideration of the committee. A copy of the statement presented by Mr. Baker, entitled "Coordination of the Forestry Program in the Tennessee Valley by the Tennessee Valley Authority and the Forest Service," and identified as Exhibit B, is enclosed. The Special Advisory Committee accepted the statement presented by Mr. Baker and adopted a motion that the committee express approval of the Federal-State arrangements involving work in the field of forestry in the Tennessee Valley. The Correlating Committee concurs in these actions of the Special Advisory Committee and wishes to report, for the information of the principals, that, from the viewpoints of the representatives of the agencies and institutions on the Special Advisory Committee, problems in the field of forestry relations in the Tennessee Valley are being satisfactorily handled. The subject, however, warrants continuing study.

Cooperative Research

In his letter of March 28, 1946, Secretary Anderson made specific reference to the desirability of expanding cooperative research in the economic and social fields in the Tennessee Valley and referred in this connection to the proposed project for the classification and analysis of farms, stating that "the Department agencies are willing to get such a study under way in any one or more of the Valley States whenever the land-grant colleges and the TVA are ready to join in the undertaking." The recommendations contained in the report of the Technical Committee (exhibit A), previously referred to, provide a basis for the inauguration of this work on a regional basis in the Tennessee Valley. Problems involving improved coordination and expansion of research work among the agencies cooperating on the agricultural program in the Tennessee Valley remain to be considered. Steps designed to identify and to explore the problems here involved, with a view to making recommendations to the principals on them, have already been initiated by the Correlating Committee. At a later date, the committee proposes to lay before the Valley-States Conference recommendations designed to improve working relationships in this field.

Relationships with Other Action Programs

The Correlating Committee, at its meeting on July 7, 1947, considered Secretary Anderson's suggestions in regard to relationships between the Rural Electrification Administration and the Tennessee Valley Authority within the Valley. The committee agreed to request the Rural Electrification Administration and the Tennessee Valley Authority jointly to study their existing relationships and submit a joint report to the Correlating Committee at the earliest practicable date. This report should cover problems of coordination and proposals for more effective joint action. The Correlating Committee has been advised that a report pursuant to this recommendation will be submitted in the near future. This report, together with such recommendations of the Correlating Committee as may seem to be appropriate, will be transmitted to the principals at a later date.

In addition to these agencies, Secretary Anderson recommended that relationships in the Tennessee Valley, involving the Production and Marketing Administration, the Farmers Home Administration, and the Farm Credit Administration, also be considered. This suggestion also was considered by the Correlating Committee at its meeting on July 7, 1947. The committee agreed that the Secretary's letter did not mean that there are any critical problems of correlation in these fields in the Tennessee Valley and that, at any rate, the problems of relationships arising in this context could not be profitably explored at this time because of the fluid state of general policy relating to functions and activities of the Departmental agencies involved.

It is hoped that this digest will fully acquaint the parties to the Memorandum of Understanding with the positions reached by the Special Advisory Committee with respect to the various suggestions contained in Secretary Anderson's letter. In the opinion of the Correlating Committee, the various recommendations contained in this report are consistent with the basic principles by which the parties to the Memorandum of Understanding have agreed to govern their relationships in the Tennessee Valley. Accordingly, the Correlating Committee recommends acceptance and support of these recommendations and proposals by all parties to the Memorandum of Understanding. Such joint support, the committee feels, is essential if the various proposals are to become effective tools for the advancement of the joint program of watershed protection and agricultural development in the Tennessee Valley region. The committee, in addition to supplementing this statement with a report on items suggested for consideration by Secretary Anderson that are not covered herein, will keep all parties to the Memorandum of Understanding fully advised regarding steps taken and progress made in giving effect to the specific proposals and recommendations contained in this report.

A substantially identical letter is being sent to the president of each of the land-grant colleges of the Valley States and to the Chairman of the Board of the Tennessee Valley Authority. The Correlating Committee will appreciate having a statement from you at the

earliest practicable date as to the reaction of the Department to the proposals and recommendations submitted.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ Thomas Cooper

Thomas Cooper, Chairman
Agricultural Correlating Committee

On August 6, 1948, Chairman Clapp, Tennessee Valley Authority, wrote the Chairman of the Correlating Committee, as follows:

Dear Dean Cooper:

This responds to your letter of July 26 reporting the actions and recommendations of the Special Advisory Committee pertinent to the proposals made by Secretary Anderson in his letter of March 28, 1946, and submitting the recommendations of the Correlating Committee thereon.

We note that in the opinion of the Correlating Committee the recommendations contained in the report are consistent with the provisions of the Memorandum of Understanding and that the Correlating Committee recommends acceptance and support of the proposals submitted. We concur in the opinion and recommendations of the Correlating Committee, and accordingly the report has the approval of TVA. I assume that you will advise us if the report meets with the approval of the other parties to the Memorandum.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ Gordon R. Clapp

Gordon R. Clapp
Chairman of the Board

No other replies to the committee's letter of July 26 have been received.

Later, Mr. Neil Johnson, regional leader of the joint project, will report to the Conference in more detail in regard to steps taken to initiate and carry out the work.

Publication of Reports

The committee has not included in the comprehensive statement to follow any suggestions regarding publication of reports. Until the need arises for further consideration of this subject, the committee proposes to drop it from its agenda.

Standing Committees

Organization and Membership

Responsive to the suggestions reported at the last Conference, the committee has given careful study to the problem of standing committees.

The recommendations of the committee are included in the comprehensive statement to follow.

Correlators

On July 1, 1948, the following notice was sent to the members of all standing committees and to all correlators:

SUBJECT: ABOLISHMENT OF OFFICE OF CORRELATOR

At its meeting on April 7, 1948, the Valley-States Conference adopted a recommendation of the Correlating Committee that the office of correlator of the several standing committees be abolished.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ C. F. Clayton

C. F. Clayton
Executive Secretary

Study of Relationships in the Tennessee Valley as a Procedure in Government

On May 7, 1948, the Chairman of the Correlating Committee wrote President H. L. Donovan, Chairman, Committee of Presidents Land-Grant Colleges of the Tennessee Valley, as follows:

Dear President Donovan:

Enclosed are copies of the following correspondence:

- (1) Letter dated August 18, 1947, from Thomas Cooper to H. L. Donovan. (An identical letter, under the same date, was sent to the presidents of the other six land-grant colleges in the Valley States, to the Secretary of Agriculture, and to the Chairman of the Board of the Tennessee Valley Authority.)
- (2) Letter dated September 26, 1947, from George F. Gant to Thomas P. Cooper

At the meeting of the Valley-States Conference on April 7, 1948, the Correlating Committee submitted, for the information of the Conference, the letter of September 26, 1947, from Mr. Gant, in reference to the recommendations of the committee regarding the proposal initiated by Director P. O. Davis that a study be made of relationships in the Valley as a procedure in government. In this connection, Director Davis, at the meeting of the Conference on April 7, 1948, reaffirmed his conviction that this subject should be given careful study, and suggested that the matter be brought to the attention of the Committee of Presidents Land-Grant Colleges of the Tennessee Valley.

Although the Conference took no action on this matter at the meeting on April 7, I feel that you should be informed of Director Davis' viewpoint and suggestion in order that they may be given appropriate consideration.

Sincerely yours,

TENNESSEE VALLEY AGRICULTURAL
CORRELATING COMMITTEE

/s/ Thomas Cooper

Thomas Cooper
Chairman

Appointment of Mr. J. C. Dykes
to Correlating Committee

In a letter dated August 6, 1948, Secretary Brannan notified the Chairman of the Correlating Committee of the appointment of Mr. J. C. Dykes, Assistant Chief, Soil Conservation Service, to represent the U. S. Department of Agriculture on the Correlating Committee.

Appointment of USDA Representatives
on Special Advisory Committee

In the letter of August 6, also, Secretary Brannan designated Mr. Ralph R. Will, Office of the Secretary, and Dr. R. E. McArdle, Assistant Chief, Forest Service, to represent the U. S. Department of Agriculture on the Special Advisory Committee.

Next Meeting of Conference

The Correlating Committee recommends that the next meeting of the Conference be held in Birmingham, Alabama, on Wednesday, April 6, 1949.

ADDITIONAL PROPOSALS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

AGRICULTURAL PROGRAM CORRELATION IN THE TENNESSEE VALLEY

GENERAL STATEMENT

This Conference meets today for the thirtieth time since it first assembled fifteen years ago on September 25, 1933. For fourteen years, since November 20, 1934, the agencies represented in this Conference have cooperated in the Tennessee Valley region under the terms of a Memorandum of Understanding which became effective on that date.

Program Scope

This long experience in cooperation should enable us to get a pretty good

SCOPE

inventory of results. It should enable us, also, to see our needs more clearly. The Memorandum defines the sphere of cooperation clearly enough. Cooperation is delimited by the Tennessee Valley and to activities which are related to a unified regional agricultural program. It is important to recognize that not all of the activities of the parties are covered by the Memorandum. Many activities of the Department of Agriculture, of the Tennessee Valley Authority, and of the colleges are not identical with the regional agricultural program, although such activities may more or less closely affect and be affected by that program. The Memorandum clearly contemplates a single unified agricultural program in the Tennessee Valley. It implies, also, an obligation of the parties to adjust their related activities so that these are consistent with and, if possible, contribute to the objectives of their joint agricultural program. This conception appears to have suggested the proposal contained in the Memorandum to designate a State contact officer in each of the colleges to decide upon adjustments of the State program to best coordinate with the program of the Tennessee Valley Authority and the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

In our search for a truly coordinated program, therefore, attention cannot be fixed exclusively upon jointly financed projects. Any activity that substantially affects the regional agricultural program must be regarded as a joint coordinated activity, if the essential integrity of our cooperative relations and the unified character of the joint agricultural program are to be maintained. It is our conception that the agricultural program is mutual in terms of responsibility, authority, and credit, regardless of whether some parts of it may be carried out through the resources and facilities of only one of the cooperating parties. But this conception, while important in our cooperative relations, should not be interpreted to suggest that the Correlating Committee is, or should be, primarily responsible for correlation of activities that have only a collateral or indirect relation to the agricultural program. That responsibility may, in fact, lie with agencies or groups other than the signatories to the Memorandum or it may attach to phases of the work of the signatories which are not comprised by the Memorandum. We suggest only that it is a function of the Correlating Committee to identify such related fields and to establish and maintain contacts with agencies or groups that have primary interest and responsibility in these related fields. In this way, mutually helpful adjustments of related programs may be worked out and a broader understanding of the inter-relationship of programs and problems may be achieved.

Correlating Process

In the light of our experience, perhaps we can, at this point, further clarify the functions of the correlating process itself.

First of all, it should be emphasized that the correlating function is not administrative or executive in character. The parties to the Memorandum administer and execute the program. The need for, and the justification of, the correlating process, emerge from the requirement that a unified program must be developed, if the cooperation of the parties is to be effective. Essentially, the correlating process is designed to provide a method, an accepted procedure, an established and recognized channel, by and through which

PROCESS

the parties to the Memorandum may reach agreement on the content and objectives of the unified program. This implies, also, an obligation of the parties to utilize the vehicles and procedures of correlation, established by and pursuant to the Memorandum, to develop and employ program or operating methods to assure maximum joint contribution to the unified program. The Correlating Committee should, therefore, have the function of developing and submitting recommendations in regard to program or operating methods. In addition, the correlating process should include the function of appraising and evaluating program results in terms of the emphasis given to various projects or activities in relation to their significance as to program content and to their effectiveness as to program objectives.

In effect, we are saying that the function of correlation extends to consideration of program execution, as well as to program planning. It may appear paradoxical to place consideration of questions of program execution within the correlating process and exclude from it the exercise of executive or administrative functions. But the distinction is important and involves no paradox. The development and recommendation of standards, methods, techniques, and procedures relating to program execution involve no exercise of executive or administrative functions, but only a concern that the tools, channels, and devices employed are best adapted to facilitate and give effect to the mutual objectives of the cooperating parties.

Contact Officers

The committee does not have in mind to propose any novel or unusual measures to further these objectives. We again urge, however, as an immediate step, that each of the colleges name a member of its staff, as provided in the Memorandum, to function actively as a contact officer. Contact officers should assist the Correlating Committee (1) to identify those activities which comprise the unified agricultural program under the Memorandum, and for the correlation of which the Correlating Committee has primary responsibility; (2) to identify those collateral or related activities for which the interest of the Correlating Committee is only secondary or contributory; (3) to facilitate and contribute to the establishment and maintenance of relationships by or through which the committee can best discharge its primary and secondary responsibilities in terms of these distinctions; (4) to promote, especially by meetings of contact officers with the Correlating Committee or its executive secretary, inter-State, as well as intra-State, adjustment and alignment of programs and activities to best coordinate with the unified regional agricultural program.

Meetings of contact officers with the executive secretary have been proposed by the committee and authorized by the Conference, subject to appropriate administrative clearance. In the event that this recommendation as to naming of contact officers is followed, the committee proposes to inaugurate these meetings for the general purposes we have outlined.

Meetings with Operating Personnel

Practical and useful suggestions on program execution require, for their formulation, close contact with those who are directly engaged in field operations.

OPERATING PERSONNEL

To that end, the committee proposes to authorize its executive secretary to arrange, subject to appropriate administrative clearance in each instance, for meetings with the committee or its executive secretary of field personnel directly working on the unified agricultural program, such as district supervisors, assistant county agents, etc. Such meetings, of course, must rigidly avoid, either in purpose or effect, any definitive action involving administrative policy, procedure, or method, whether in effect or proposed. All questions must be handled strictly for purposes of discussion and information, and any actions taken must be purely advisory to the Correlating Committee. Such suggestions as the Correlating Committee may deem to have merit may be submitted by the committee to the principals through appropriate channels.

Purpose of Statement

Good relationships are the basis of cooperation. For that reason, definitions of functions and formal rules of procedure are of little use or effect, unless they are the product of the cooperative process itself and reflect the common experience of the cooperating parties. Definitions and rules involving cooperative relationships and procedures should not be proposed and adopted, therefore, to impose restraints or restrictions on the parties. Their purpose should be to clarify and make more effective those relationships and procedures which, as demonstrated by their cooperative experience, the parties have found it to their mutual advantage to adhere.

For the purpose of clarifying important relationships and procedures that we have developed through the process of working together under our basic cooperative agreement, the Correlating Committee submits additional specific suggestions.

DETAILED STATEMENT

The Memorandum of Understanding

1. Intentions

- .1 To provide a systematic procedure
- .2 To secure coordination of a regional program throughout the Tennessee Valley region

2. Object

The systematic procedure and the coordination of a regional program extend to:

- .1 The following functional channels of work:

MEMORANDUM

2. Object -Continued

- (1) Research
- (2) Land-use planning
- (3) Extension
- (4) Education

.2 All phases of the activities in these functional channels related to the achievement of an agricultural program which is:

- (1) Regional in scope
- (2) Unified in character

3. Organization

.1 Correlating Committee (region)

- (1) Selection. The Correlating Committee consists of three members, one of whom is selected by the land-grant institutions as their representative; one member is selected by the U. S. Department of Agriculture to represent that agency; and one member is selected by the TVA as its representative.
- (2) Finance. The committee is authorized to employ an executive secretary to be financed by any of the agencies involved or by two or more of them jointly.

.2 Contact officer (State)

- (1) Selection. This officer is selected jointly by the Director of the agricultural experiment station and the Director of the agricultural extension service in the respective State.
- (2) Finance. The Memorandum provides that the State contact officer may be financed jointly by the agricultural experiment station and the agricultural extension service, or by those agencies and the U. S. Department of Agriculture and/or the TVA.

.3 Joint committees (State)

- (1) Selection. The Memorandum recommends that joint committees be set up by the agricultural experiment station and the agricultural extension service in each State from their staffs.
- (2) Function. To give consideration to special projects in various specialized fields.

4. Procedure

.1 Proposal for a joint coordinated activity

MEMORANDUM

4. Procedure -Continued

(1) What it is:

- (a) As to participation. The Memorandum provides that, as to participation, there will be two or more States and the U. S. Department of Agriculture, or two or more States and the TVA, or two or more States and both the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the TVA.
- (b) As to functions. The Memorandum recognizes research, extension, land-use planning, and educational activities.
- (c) As to problems. The cooperation contemplated by the Memorandum relates to agricultural problems.
- (d) As to scope. The cooperation contemplated by the Memorandum relates to problems which are regional in their geographic scope or in their technical significance and application.
- (e) As to character. The activities embraced are those which are pertinent to the formulating and carrying out of a unified agricultural program.

(2) How it originates:

- (a) States. Any land-grant institutions signatory to the Memorandum may submit a proposal.
- (b) U. S. Department of Agriculture. Any agency of the Department may submit a proposal.
- (c) Tennessee Valley Authority. A proposal may originate with the TVA.
- (d) Correlating Committee. The Correlating Committee may initiate a proposal.

(3) How handled:

- (a) Routing. A proposal is submitted to the Correlating Committee through the representative of the originating agency or group on that committee.
- (b) Findings. The Correlating Committee determines whether the proposal has merit as a joint coordinated activity.
- (c) Action. Proposals determined by the Correlating Committee to have sufficient merit to warrant formulation of a project involving two or more agencies (i.e., two or more land-grant institutions, the Department of Agriculture, and/or the TVA), are submitted to all parties to the Memorandum of Understanding with suggestions and recommendations of the committee.

MEMORANDUM

4. Procedure -Continued

.2 Coordination of State program with regional program

- (1) Correlating Committee (regional). The function of the Correlating Committee is to further the development of the coordinated program, and the means provided under the Memorandum for accomplishing this are summarized under Section 4.1 immediately above.
- (2) Contact officer (State). The State contact officer and the State agricultural experiment station and agricultural extension service staffs jointly decide upon adjustments of the State program to best coordinate with the regional program. As a means of accomplishing this, the State contact officer is instructed, under the Memorandum, to familiarize himself with the work of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and of the TVA affecting the agriculture of the region and to make this information available to the agricultural experiment station and agricultural extension service staffs in his State.
- (3) Joint committees (State). Joint committees from the staffs of the agricultural experiment station and the agricultural extension service in each State to give consideration to special projects in various specialized fields are recommended.

The Correlating Committee1. Name

The official name of the committee is Tennessee Valley Agricultural Correlating Committee. Its short title, for informal use, is Correlating Committee.

2. Organization

- .1 Members. The number, qualifications, method of selection, and term of members of the committee are fixed by the Memorandum of Understanding and may be changed only by amending the Memorandum.
- .2 Chairman. The committee names one of its members to serve as chairman until a successor is chosen by the committee.
- .3 Executive secretary. The Memorandum of Understanding provides for the employment of an executive secretary. The general function of the executive secretary is to act pursuant to policies of the committee, to correlate the activities of the parties to the Memorandum in developing and carrying out a unified agricultural program in the Tennessee Valley. The executive secretary keeps the official proceedings, records, correspondence, and materials of the committee, and maintains an office for the transaction of the committee's business. He undertakes such additional duties and responsibilities as the committee may authorize or direct.

CORRELATING COMMITTEE

3. Functions

- .1 Scope. The committee is the official agency and channel under the Memorandum for making recommendations to the principals (i.e., to the Secretary of Agriculture, the Chairman of the Board of the Tennessee Valley Authority, and the presidents of the seven land-grant colleges that are signatory to the Memorandum) respecting the formulating and carrying out of the unified agricultural program in the Tennessee Valley. Consequently, the actions or recommendations of conferences, committees, or groups with or through which the Correlating Committee may act, for the purpose of achieving clarification or concurrence on matters related to the agricultural program in the Valley, are advisory to the Correlating Committee. The committee decides what recommendations it will make to the principals; the principals, individually, act on the recommendations of the committee. Concurrence of the principals is necessary to give effect to recommendations. The committee is not constituted, under the Memorandum, to consider matters or to make recommendations except in relation to the agricultural program and the Tennessee Valley.

It is not essential, however, in order for recommendations to become effective, that they be formally approved by the Correlating Committee, or that they be formally submitted to and approved by the principals. Such a procedure would, in most cases, involve a purely perfunctory and useless routine. The matter lies, as a rule, in the discretion and judgment of the Correlating Committee, subject, of course, to the right of any party to the Memorandum to bring any specific question before the committee for action within its discretion, or for reference to the principals. The essential test, in each case, is whether the group involved has the administrative competence to decide the question or issue under discussion.

- .2 Program content and objectives. A function of the Correlating Committee is to facilitate clarification of the content and objectives of the regional agricultural program, with a view to achieving both adequacy and unity in the conception of the program among the cooperating parties. It is incumbent, therefore, upon the cooperating parties to assist the committee to discharge this function. One means would be for each party to issue an administrative directive to assure that copies of pertinent documents, memoranda, reports, and correspondence are routed to the executive secretary for the information and guidance of the committee. A second helpful procedure might be to place upon the contact officer responsibility for seeing that relevant materials are routed to the executive secretary, both on the initiative of the contact officer and on request of the executive secretary.
- .3 Program methods. In order to promote the maximum joint contribution of the parties to the unified regional agricultural program, the Correlating Committee should encourage the employment of methods and practices that will best enable the parties to cooperate effectively in the achievement of the mutual objectives of the program. To this concern for a proper correlation of methods with objectives, may be

CORRELATING COMMITTEE

3. Functions -Continued

ascribed the provisions of the Memorandum relating to the submission of proposals for a joint coordinated activity to the Correlating Committee. The committee is convinced that adherence to these provisions of the Memorandum by the parties will tend to substitute cooperative effort for unilateral action. We recommend, therefore, that the committee be given an opportunity to consider and make recommendations on each proposal for the initiation or renewal of a project under the terms of the Memorandum; provided, however, that affirmative action by the Correlating Committee is not a prerequisite to the initiation of a proposed cooperative project. The parties to the Memorandum should issue administrative directives necessary to implement this procedure.

In addition, it is suggested that the cooperating parties facilitate meetings of the committee or its executive secretary with their operating personnel for the purpose of bringing the committee into direct contact with operating methods and procedures in the field. Such direct contact with operating processes should enable the committee to make constructive and helpful recommendations to the parties, from time to time, for the initiation or modification of cooperative procedures relating to the preparation and handling of records, reports, budgets, selection and placement of personnel, etc.

4. Program results. The Correlating Committee must have a concern for program results, if its work is to be fully effective. Program results should be considered in relation to program content and objectives and to program methods. By thus appraising and evaluating program results, the committee should be able to suggest desirable adjustments in alignment and emphasis of various segments of the total program to meet changing needs and conditions.

4. Meetings

Regular meetings of the committee will be held quarterly, on the first Wednesday in the months of February, April, July, and October, at a time and place agreed upon by the committee. The meetings in April and October will be joint meetings with the Tennessee Valley Conference. Special meetings may be held on call of the executive secretary, on a day and at a place and time agreed upon by the committee.

Conferences, Committees, and Groups

For the proper discharge of its functions, it is recognized that the Correlating Committee may operate by, through, or in cooperation with conferences, committees, and groups. Broadly, relationships with these cooperative channels are of two types. Certain organized groups are directly concerned with activities for which the interest of the Correlating Committee is only secondary or contributory. The committee should cooperate with such groups, where the unified regional agricultural program significantly affects or is affected by the activity involved.

COOPERATING GROUPS

In the discharge of its direct responsibilities, the second type of relationship, the Correlating Committee works with and through the parties to the Memorandum of Understanding. Its principal vehicles are the Tennessee Valley Conference, standing committees, and special, or ad hoc, committees. The essential characteristics which these groups have in common are: (1) They include in their regular membership only personnel of the parties to the Memorandum; (2) their direct concern is with the unified regional agricultural program in the Tennessee Valley; (3) their actions or recommendations are advisory to the Correlating Committee.

The Tennessee Valley Conference

1. Name

The official name of the Conference is the Tennessee Valley Conference. Its short title, for informal use, is Valley Conference.

2. Organization

- .1 Members. Regular members of the Conference include: (1) the Chief of the Office of Experiment Stations, the Director of the Extension Service, other members of the staff of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, designated by the Secretary of Agriculture, and members of the staff of the Tennessee Valley Authority, designated by the Chairman of the Board; provided, however, that the number of representatives for each of these agencies shall not exceed that recommended by the Correlating Committee; (2) the Dean of Agriculture, Director of the Agricultural Extension Service, and Director of the Agricultural Experiment Station of each of the seven land-grant colleges that are parties to the Memorandum of Understanding; provided, however, that if two or more of these offices are vested in one person, then the Vice-Dean or Vice-Director may, at the option of the Dean or Director, also serve as a regular member; (3) members of the Correlating Committee; (4) the chairman of each standing committee of the Conference.

Honorary members of the Conference include the Secretary of Agriculture, the Chairman of the Board of the Tennessee Valley Authority, and the presidents of the land-grant colleges of the Tennessee Valley States.

Members of the staffs of other land-grant colleges and universities may become associate members when recommended by the Correlating Committee and elected by the Conference.

Members of the staffs of other public agencies, institutions, or organizations may become affiliate members when recommended by the Correlating Committee and elected by the Conference.

All official actions and recommendations of the Conference require concurrence of its regular members only.

VALLEY CONFERENCE

2. Organization -Continued

- .2 Chairman. The chairman of the Tennessee Valley Agricultural Correlating Committee shall serve as chairman of the Conference.
- .3 Secretary. The executive secretary of the Tennessee Valley Agricultural Committee shall serve as secretary of the Conference.

3. Functions

- .1 Scope. The work of the Conference extends to all aspects of the unified regional agricultural program in the Tennessee Valley, including consideration of problems and relationships in the Tennessee Valley arising out of collateral activities that directly affect or are affected by that program.
- .2 Relationship to Correlating Committee. The general purpose of the Conference is to assist the Correlating Committee to facilitate cooperation of the parties to the Memorandum in the formulating and carrying out of the unified regional agricultural program in the Tennessee Valley. The responsibility for the joint program rests upon the principals to the Memorandum of Understanding. The Correlating Committee seeks to correlate their joint efforts to that end by developing recommendations and suggestions for the consideration of the principals. The Conference thus serves three specific purposes: (1) The Conference may originate proposals or recommendations for the consideration of the Correlating Committee; (2) the Conference provides a forum for the discussion of proposals or recommendations originated by the Conference (or a committee of the Conference), the Correlating Committee, or a party to the Memorandum; (3) the Conference, by reason of its composition, may reach decisions which, although, in principle, advisory to the Correlating Committee, are, in fact, conclusive, when purely procedural or operational questions are involved.

4. Standing Committees

The unified regional agricultural program stems from the TVA Act and it is to the provisions of this Act that reference should be made in defining the specific and distinctive content and objectives of the unified agricultural program in the Tennessee Valley. That program is properly referred to as the joint program of watershed protection and agricultural development in the Tennessee Valley. For the general purpose of achieving integrated resource development in the Tennessee Valley, the TVA Act lays down a number of interrelated objectives, establishes certain facilities, and provides that various relationships, operations, processes, and procedures may be employed. It is these facilities, objectives, relationships, etc., that define the total program that is legislatively specific to the Tennessee Valley. It is in these terms, therefore, that the unified agricultural program in the Valley must be defined; and it is in these terms that the content of that program and the content of other aspects of the total Valley program must be differentiated and their integration worked out. Those who have a primary responsibility for

VALLEY CONFERENCE

4. Standing Committees -Continued

the agricultural program in the Valley, also have a secondary responsibility for activities arising under the Act which directly affect or are affected by the agricultural program. It is in terms of this conception that the functions and responsibilities of standing committees can best be defined.

.1 Name. The Conference shall have three standing committees, as follows:

- (1) Committee on Plant Facilities and Products
- (2) Committee on Water Control and Utilization on the Land; short title: Committee on Water-Land Utilization
- (3) Committee on Rural Facilities, Services, and Employment; short title: Committee on Services and Employment

.2 Organization

- (1) Members. Members of each standing committee may be of three types: regular, associate, and affiliate.

Regular members. The chairman of the Conference shall appoint from among the regular members of the Conference three regular members of each standing committee, provided that such appointments shall, so far as practicable, be distributed equally among the agencies and institutions so represented in the Conference.

Power of appointments, removals, and transfers of regular members, including the chairmen, of standing committees, is vested in the chairman of the Conference.

Associate members. The chairman of a standing committee, with the concurrence of the appropriate administrative official of the institution or agency, may appoint associate members of the committee from among the members of the staffs of the parties to the Memorandum (exclusive of members of the Conference). Such appointments should have regard to the needs of the committee for specialized or technical services or advice. The function of associate members is advisory to the regular members and concurrence of advisory members is not requisite to a decision or action of a standing committee.

Affiliate members. The chairman of a standing committee, with the concurrence of the appropriate administrative official of the agency, institution, or organization, may appoint affiliate members of his committee from among the staff or membership of any public agency, institution, or organization that is officially affiliated with the Correlating Committee or the Valley Conference. Such appointments

VALLEY CONFERENCE

4. Standing Committees.2 Organization -Continued

should have regard to the contribution which the affiliate member may make to the understanding and integration of a program or activity which directly affects or is affected by the work of the standing committee. The function of affiliate members is to facilitate the integration of inter-related activities by the mutual exchange of information and ideas, and their concurrence is not requisite to a decision or action of a standing committee.

Power of appointment and removal of associate or affiliate members of a standing committee vests in the chairman of that committee.

For the purpose of facilitating the correlation of the work of standing committees with each other and with affiliated public agencies, institutions, or organizations, the executive secretary of the Correlating Committee shall be entitled to receive advance notice of the time, place, and agenda fixed for each regular or special meeting of a standing committee, and to the privileges of the floor for the purpose of discussing or submitting proposals and for reporting on matters pertinent to the work of the committee. But the concurrence of the executive secretary is not requisite to a decision or action of a standing committee.

- (2) Chairman. The chairman of the Conference shall, with the concurrence of the appropriate administrative official of the institution or agency, appoint to each standing committee, from among members of the staffs of the parties to the Memorandum, a regular member, in addition to the three regular members previously provided for, to serve as chairman.
- (3) Secretary. The executive secretary of the Correlating Committee shall serve as secretary of each standing committee of the Valley Conference. The secretary shall be the custodian of the official correspondence, papers, reports, and records of each standing committee of the Conference. He shall issue calls for the regular meetings of each standing committee, and for such special meetings as a committee or its chairman may authorize, stating the time and place fixed for the meeting and listing the subjects to be discussed.

.3 Functions

- (1) Scope. It is recognized that the Correlating Committee can more effectively discharge its responsibilities by working out major functional divisions of its work and utilizing the services of subcommittees in each major functional field. Such subcommittees can better develop an understanding of problems

VALLEY CONFERENCE

4. Standing Committees.3 Functions -Continued

in their special fields and, at the same time, promote more consistent, unified, and effective methods and procedures for dealing with them, if the membership of these subcommittees, like that of the Correlating Committee itself, are on a continuing, rather than a rotating, basis. Because of that fact, and of the special relationship of the Correlating Committee to the Valley Conference, provision is made for the establishment of three standing committees of the Conference, each of which will assist the Correlating Committee by devoting special attention to problems in a particular, major functional field of work of the Correlating Committee. In its particular field of work, a standing committee considers problems that may originate with it or that may be referred to it by the Correlating Committee. Problems which do not originate with the standing committee concerned or with the Correlating Committee should be referred by the originating source to the Correlating Committee for handling or referral in the committee's discretion.

Reports, recommendations, or proposals of a standing committee are advisory to the Correlating Committee and should be submitted only to that committee or, with the concurrence of the Correlating Committee, to the Valley Conference.

- (2) Surveys and plans. Under the TVA Act authority is granted (section 22 and section 23) to make (on the basis of authority delegated by the President) surveys and general plans for the Tennessee basin and adjoining territory in order to provide the President with a basis for recommendations to Congress for legislation to bring about in the Valley:

- (a) The maximum amount of flood control;
- (b) The maximum development of the Tennessee River for navigation purposes;
- (c) The maximum generation of electric power consistent with flood control and navigation;
- (d) The proper use of marginal lands;
- (e) The proper method of reforestation of all lands in the basin suitable for reforestation; and
- (f) The economic and social well-being of the people living in the basin.

Within the framework of its functional field of work, each standing committee of the Conference may initiate, or receive from the

VALLEY CONFERENCE

4. Standing Committees.3 Functions -Continued

Correlating Committee, proposals for surveys and plans within the Tennessee Valley region, for the purposes stated in the provisions of the TVA Act. In order for a proposal to be eligible for consideration by a standing committee, the carrying out of a proposed survey or plan need not rest primarily, or at all, on agricultural personnel. The essential consideration is that there be involved a needed integration of a phase of the total Valley program with that phase of the Valley agricultural program with which the standing committee is primarily concerned.

- (3) Construction and operation of facilities. Under the TVA Act, authority is granted (section 1 and section 5, paragraph (f)) to maintain, operate, alter and improve the existing government facilities at and near Muscle Shoals, and to construct new facilities in the interest of national defense and for agricultural and industrial development, improvement of navigation and control of floods.
- (4) Fertilizer production and use. Under the TVA Act, authority is granted to improve the methods of fertilizer production, types of fertilizer and use of fertilizer:
 - (a) By contracting with commercial fertilizer producers for fertilizer and fertilizer materials needed in excess of the production of government plants for the program of development and conservation for the Valley (section 5, paragraph (a)).
 - (b) By manufacture and sale of fertilizer and fertilizer ingredients through the employment of existing or additional government facilities and processes (section 5, paragraph (a)).
 - (c) By establishing, maintaining and operating laboratories and experimental plants to develop methods for producing fertilizers for agricultural purposes in the most economical manner and at the highest standard of efficiency (section 5, paragraph (h), and section 11).

The Committee on Plant Facilities and Products shall have responsibility, to the extent provided in section 4.3(1) and (2) of this statement, for activities, arising out of the provisions of the TVA Act covered in section 4.3(3) and (4) of this statement, that directly affect or are affected by the unified agricultural program in the Tennessee Valley.

- (5) Integrated resource development. Under the TVA Act, authority is granted to cooperate in the integrated development, conservation, and utilization of the natural and human resources of

VALLEY CONFERENCE

4. Standing Committees.3 Functions -Continued

the Valley:

- (a) By arranging with farmers and farm organizations for large-scale practical use of new forms of fertilizers (section 5, paragraph (b));
- (b) By cooperating with experimental stations, demonstration farms, farmers, landowners, and associations of farmers or landowners, for the experimental and demonstrational use of new forms of fertilizers and fertilizer practices (section 5, paragraph (c));
- (c) By making donations or sales of the production of plants operated by the Authority through specified types of agencies to obtain information as to the value, effect, and best methods for the use of fertilizers (section 5, paragraph (e));
- (d) By making studies, experiments and demonstrations, and by cooperating with specified agencies, institutions and organizations in the application of electric power to the fuller and better balanced development of the resources of the region (sections 10 and 12).

The Committee on Water Control and Utilization on the Land shall have responsibility, to the extent provided in section 4.3(1) and (2) of this statement, for activities, arising out of these provisions of the TVA Act, that directly affect or are affected by the control and utilization of water on the land, including problems and adjustments of the use of land for agriculture, including forestry, related thereto.

The Committee on Rural Facilities, Services, and Employment shall have responsibility, to the extent provided in section 4.3(1) and (2) of this statement, for activities, arising out of these provisions of the TVA Act, relating to facilities, services, activities, and sources of employment off of the farm that directly affect or are affected by the organization and operation of farms in the Tennessee Valley.

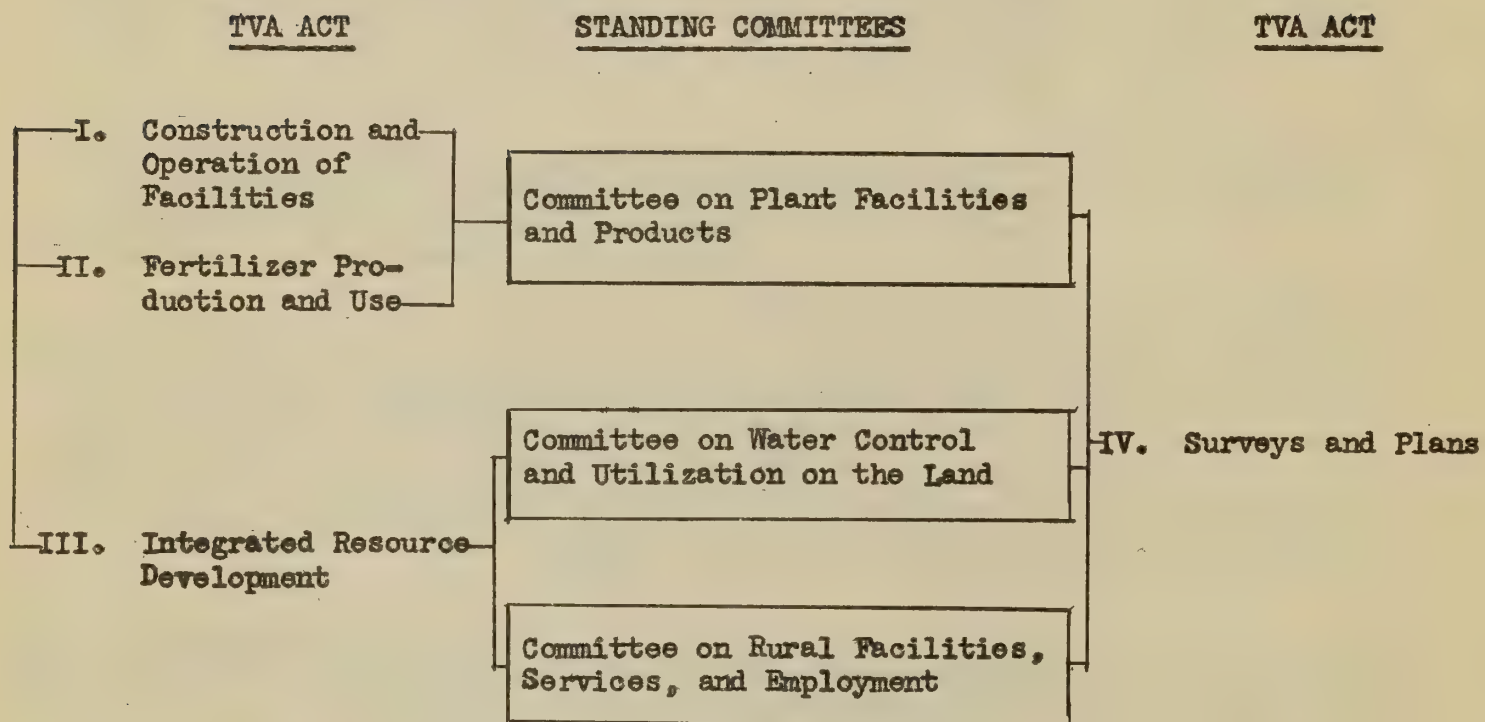
- (6) Chart. The tie-in of standing committees with the major segments of the TVA Act, relating to the regional agricultural program and objectives, is shown schematically on the following page.

.4 Meetings.

Each standing committee shall hold a regular annual meeting at a place agreed upon by the committee, and its chairman shall present an annual report on the activities of the committee at the October meeting of

CHART

PHASES OF THE REGIONAL AGRICULTURAL PROGRAM
AUTHORIZED BY THE TVA ACT FOR WHICH STANDING
COMMITTEES HAVE RESPONSIBILITY



VALLEY CONFERENCE

4. Standing Committees.4 Meetings -Continued

the Valley Conference. Regular meetings of standing committees should conform to the following schedule:

<u>Name of Committee</u>	<u>Date of Annual Meeting</u>
Committee on Plant Facilities and Products	Second Wednesday in November
Committee on Water Control and Utilization on the Land	Second Wednesday in December
Committee on Rural Facilities, Services, and Employment	Second Wednesday in January

Special meetings of a standing committee may be held at a time and place agreed upon by the committee, on call of its secretary.

5. Meetings

Regular meetings of the Conference will be held semiannually, on the first Wednesday in the months of April and October, in one of the Tennessee Valley States, at a place and time designated by the Correlating Committee. Special meetings of the Conference may be similarly held, on call of the executive secretary, on a day and at a place and time agreed upon by the Correlating Committee.

Committees on Tennessee Valley Program

In the opinion of the Correlating Committee, the work of contact officers will be facilitated by the establishment of a permanent Committee on Tennessee Valley Program in each of the seven land-grant colleges in the Valley States.

1. Name

The official name of the committee is Committee on Tennessee Valley Program. Its short title, for informal use, is Program Committee.

2. Organization

- .1 Members. Membership is restricted to employees of the institution. The number and distribution of membership of a committee are optional with the institution involved, but members should be selected and distributed among administrative units to achieve maximum participation in and contribution to the unified regional agricultural program, and consideration should be given to the selection of members from fields of work that are collateral, but significantly related, to the

PROGRAM COMMITTEE

2. Organization -Continued

unified agricultural program. Members serve at the pleasure of the appointing authority.

- .2 Chairman. The contact officer is, ex officio, a member and chairman of the committee.
- .3 Secretary. The committee will elect a secretary from among its members and prescribe the term and duties of his office.

3. Functions

The Committee on Tennessee Valley Program is advisory to the contact officer in the discharge of the responsibilities of that office previously specified in this statement.

4. Meetings

The committee may fix the date and place of its meetings or meet on the call of its chairman, but each committee shall hold at least one meeting annually to which the executive secretary of the Correlating Committee shall be invited by the chairman of the committee, for the purpose of correlating the work of the several Program Committees with each other and with that of the Correlating Committee.

Joint Coordinated Activity

The responsibilities placed upon the Correlating Committee with respect to program content and objectives, program methods, and program results can be adequately discharged only if the relevant documents, projects, and reports are routed to the committee in regular order for its information and consideration. Discrimination must be exercised, however, in the achievement of this desirable objective in order that the committee and the cooperating parties may not be burdened with purely routine and fruitless procedures.

Project proposals in certain categories should be routed to the Correlating Committee in accordance with the following criteria and procedure;

1. Area

The 125 counties wholly or partially embraced by the watershed of the Tennessee River constitute the Tennessee Valley region for the purposes of this statement.

2. Projects to be Submitted to the Correlating Committee

By the terms of their agreement, the parties to the Memorandum recognize that the unified regional agricultural program requires joint coordinated activity of the parties in the Valley. Numerous projects, carried on in the Valley by or between the parties to the Memorandum, need not normally be submitted to the Correlating Committee, not

JOINT COORDINATED ACTIVITY

2. Projects to be Submitted to the Correlating Committee -Continued

because they are not a joint coordinated activity, but because they present no problem of regional correlation. For the present, proposals for initiation, renewal, or extension of projects in the following categories should be submitted to the Correlating Committee:

- .1 Projects in the Tennessee Valley region to which the Division of Agricultural Relations or the Division of Forestry Relations, of the Tennessee Valley Authority, is a party;
- .2 Other projects that directly affect or are affected by the unified agricultural program which a party to the Memorandum of Understanding wishes the Correlating Committee to consider.

Effectuation

The adoption of this statement by the Tennessee Valley Conference and its approval by the Tennessee Valley Agricultural Correlating Committee will be deemed to express the desire and intention of the parties to the Memorandum of Understanding to use it as a guide for carrying on their cooperative activities in the Tennessee Valley under the Memorandum.

All standing committees of the Valley Conference established prior to the effective date of this statement are hereby abolished, and all previous actions of the Correlating Committee or of the Conference that are inconsistent with the provisions of this statement are rescinded.

TECHNICAL COMMITTEE

EXHIBIT A^{3/}

REPORT OF
 TENNESSEE VALLEY AGRICULTURAL TECHNICAL COMMITTEE
 May 25, 1948

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^{3/} See appendix, p. 51-3.

REPORT

REPORT OF
TENNESSEE VALLEY AGRICULTURAL TECHNICAL COMMITTEE

May 25, 1948

Pursuant to actions taken by the Special Advisory Committee at its meeting in Lexington, Kentucky, on January 31, 1948, the Technical Committee submits the following report.

I. Assignment of Technical Committee

At the meeting of the Special Advisory Committee on January 31, 1948, Dean Schaub presented the following proposals, which were adopted:

1. Agencies agree to participate in a joint survey to determine a program for each group of farms having similar characteristics.
2. Each agency agrees that all operations will be carried out according to its responsibilities and will conform to the joint plan as set forth in No. 1 above.
3. Set up a committee of specialists to prepare a sound, workable method for developing the program as agreed to in Nos. 1 and 2.

As a further guide to the scope of its assignment, the committee had access to excerpts from the minutes of the meeting of the Special Advisory Committee and to advisory suggestions from Dean Schaub, who was commissioned by the Special Advisory Committee to call the Technical Committee together for its first meeting.

The committee took cognizance of the character of the valley; the facilities for use in the program; and the kind and nature of the work that has been done, is being done, and is to be done.

The Technical Committee has met twice. Its first meeting was held in Raleigh, North Carolina, on February 20 and 21, and its second meeting was held in Knoxville, Tennessee, on March 15 and 16. At these meetings the committee was able to set down and agree upon the general conception and on the detailed proposals and recommendations which it has sought to embody in the present report.

The committee felt that it was important to stress certain basic requirements. In the first place, the methods employed should not be involved. The committee has sought, therefore, to suggest devices which utilize the simplest possible techniques applicable to each phase of the job. As a second requirement, the committee felt that the process must be economical both as to time required to produce the results sought and as to the cost of the work. In the third place, the committee, after extended discussion, reached the conclusion that a report covering a method and procedure for the grouping of farms and for the detailed analysis of representative farms is incomplete without the inclusion of a statement to show the relationship of that process to the process of working out detailed farm plans for individual farms, and the essential steps necessary to accomplish this phase of the total job. Accordingly, the committee agreed to prepare a report to cover both phases of the total job, as follows:

TECHNICAL COMMITTEE

A. Grouping of Farms and Analysis of Representative Farms

It is necessary to know the problems and situations in the Valley in order to find out the total needs. This can be done by grouping or classifying farms and making an intensive study of representative farms. In addition to providing a basis for regional programs, such a study would provide excellent information for individual farm planning.

B. Developing a Procedure for Preparing Comprehensive Plans on Individual Farms

This phase deals with working out a procedure for applying the program to an individual farm.

II. Grouping of Farms and Analysis of Representative Farms

A. Objectives

The grouping and analysis of representative farms will aid in the attainment of the following objectives:

1. To provide a systematic and continuing method of combining physical and economic data to determine the character, scope, and relative importance of the various elements of an agricultural program appropriate to the Tennessee Valley;
2. To facilitate determination of the proper type, proportion, and geographic distribution of test-demonstration farms;
3. To supplement present methods for measuring the significance for the Valley as a whole of results obtained on test-demonstration farms;
4. To determine the aggregate quantity of fertilizers, other farm supplies, volume and kind of farm machinery, equipment, and housing required for the Valley as a whole; for farms of different size and type; and for farms in different locations;
5. To determine the level of income and of living, current and potential, provided by farms of each important type, size, and location; to determine the specific programs applicable to these farms, and to express the probable effect of programs of different kinds on land utilization and conservation, watershed protection, volume of crop and livestock production, level of income, and level of living;
6. To provide information and data for use by agencies in the Valley in program development on county, State, and regional basis and by farmers and agencies in individual farm planning;
7. To facilitate correlation of work on problems of farming that need to be the subject of research, on the one hand, and the application of results of research to farm situations, on the other hand;

REPORT

8. To provide the Correlating Committee with a procedural method and a factual basis for correlating work on the agricultural program of the Valley;
9. To assist in obtaining optimum agricultural and rural development based upon sustained productivity of the land;
10. To evaluate present and alternative farming systems for the major production situations and to determine long-time desirable production adjustments.

B. Grouping Farms

The Technical Committee has explored a number of approaches to grouping farms by type, size, and physical condition so that the relative importance of different farming situations may serve as a guide to the development and operation of agricultural programs in the Tennessee Valley region. The committee has searched for a procedure that would be relatively simple and yet one that would serve as a sound guide. A procedure now being used in a nine-county area of eastern Oklahoma appears to the committee to offer greatest promise, although the procedure now being used in Mississippi should be examined more closely for possible contributions to the method used in Oklahoma and recommended for use in this study. A more detailed description of the Oklahoma procedure, identified as exhibit A, is attached to and made a part of this report. The method employed in the eastern Oklahoma study involves the use of information obtained from the individual farm schedules of the 1945 census of agriculture and made available through cooperative working arrangements between the Bureau of the Census and the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

By this means it is possible with a relatively small expenditure of time and funds to determine the number of farms in a county and the relative importance of different types and sizes. Thus a good basis is provided for sampling farms by type and size.

Equally important, however, is provision that such sample farms also reflect the important differences in physical characteristics that are significant in the successful operation of farms. The detailed soils maps for the area in which work will be done are utilized in this phase of the work. The sample farms previously selected to reflect important differences in type and size are now located on these detailed soils maps to incorporate the important physical characteristics that must be recognized. In the eastern Oklahoma study, five important types of farms were isolated and these were further subdivided into small farms and large farms of the type, and the size-groups are again subdivided to reflect the important physical differences which characterize the farms in each type-size group. Thus the actual number of farms to be worked with was reduced from a total of 18,600 to 555 by this sampling process, and these 555 farms are contained in 10 important groups on the basis of their differences by type, size, and physical condition.

C. Study of Representative Farms

After the farms are grouped, 10 to 12 farms are then selected from each of the 10 groups for field study. In the field study, information is obtained to

TECHNICAL COMMITTEE

show how these farms are organized and operated, the practices that they use, the yields that they obtain, the investments that they incur, the problems that they encounter, etc. Having gained an appreciation through this process of the general characteristics of the farms in the group, one or more case farms will be selected for detailed analysis of the different ways in which farms of the group might be organized and operated within the limits of stable and practical systems of farming. The Technical Committee recognizes that a full and complete test of the applicability of farm plans developed can be had only after sufficient time has elapsed to permit the farmer to put the plans into effect.

Generally the method proposed in B and C above provides the basis for:

1. Adequately sampling the important farming situations in an area;
2. Familiarizing agricultural workers with the current organization and operation of farms in these important situations;
3. Determining what long-time alternatives are for reorganization of these farms into more effective and stable farming units;
4. Estimating the long-time aggregate effects in the event the proposed changes were widely adopted.

D. Organization

The committee felt that consideration of organization problems was not within its appropriate scope of action and, therefore, limited its discussion to a consideration of the feasibility of recommending that the regional project be carried on under the guidance of a full-time employee who will have specific responsibility for this job. It was agreed that such a full-time employee should be recommended.

E. Location

It is proposed that one or more of three areas be utilized for the initial trial of the proposed method and procedure, as follows: Jefferson County, Tennessee; Graves County, Kentucky; and Haywood County, North Carolina.

F. Cost

The committee estimates that the cost for the initial trial of the project will run considerably higher than the cost involved when the project is handled on a broader scale. For the initial trial, it is estimated that the cost per county will be approximately \$6,000, or a total of \$18,000 if the work is conducted in all three counties. When the study is undertaken on a broad scale, the cost per county, the committee estimates, should not exceed \$2,000.

G. Time

For the initial trial of the method, the committee estimates that the time required should not exceed five months per county. If, therefore, separate field parties are provided for each county, it should be possible to complete the initial trial in the three counties proposed in five months.

REPORT

III. Planning Individual Farms

After grouping and analysis of representative farms has been completed, some farms should be planned in the areas within the scope of this study as a final test of application. The cost and time estimates in II-F and II-G do not include this phase of the job.

A. Objective

The specific objective at this point is to outline the major steps involved in utilizing the data obtained from the analysis of representative farms in each significant farm group, along with other information, both from research findings and from farmer experience, for the guidance of all agricultural workers in each county having responsibility for helping farmers to develop their individual farm plans. To further this objective a comprehensive approach to farm planning is recommended which would involve the following considerations.

B. Identify the Farm with its Appropriate Group

1. Soils and related physical land conditions
2. Size of farms
3. Type of farms

C. Determine Needs and Desires of Farm Family**D. Analysis of physical, economic, and social conditions of each farm.**
This includes:

1. Inventory of farm resources including (1) capabilities and needs of land; (2) buildings; (3) equipment; (4) livestock; (5) labor supplies; (6) forest resources; and (7) water supply.
2. Present management plan which includes fertilization practices, cropping and livestock systems, rotations, engineering practices, and feeding practices.
3. Financial situation and farm income.
4. Appraisal of home and living conditions.

E. Formulation of plan based on inventory and analysis

1. Prepare working map of farm.
2. Determine crop and livestock systems.
3. Determine woodland management system.
4. Determine practices (land use, livestock, and conservation measures).
5. Prepare conservation plan including drawing of new field layout on map.

TECHNICAL COMMITTEE

6. Check plans by computing labor balance, feed balance, pasture balance, and income balance.
7. Prepare a list of farm improvements to be made such as buildings, fences, equipment, and livestock to be purchased.
8. Prepare the financial plan.
9. Prepare a farm home plan.
10. List what is to be done, when it will be done, and by what method.

EXHIBIT A

FARMING ADJUSTMENTS IN EASTERN OKLAHOMA

Need for Study

Important agricultural adjustments are taking place in eastern Oklahoma. Cotton which once formed the nucleus of farming systems has been declining in importance. Farmers are looking for alternatives to supplement or to replace it. There is a great need for farm management information which can be used by farmers in evaluating alternative farming systems and in choosing the system best adapted to their individual production situations.

Location of Study

Type of farming Area 9, the Arkansas Valley Area of eastern Oklahoma, has been chosen as the location for this study. The area contains Prairie, Cross Timbers, Ouachita Highland, and some Bottomland soils which vary considerably in productivity and suitability for different uses. This study proposes to relate adjustment opportunities and problems to the physical resources.

Objectives

The objectives of this study are:

1. To describe and analyze the present agriculture of the area.
2. To evaluate present and alternative farming systems, for the major production situations, and to determine long-time desirable production adjustments.
3. To appraise the effects and implications of these adjustments at both the farm and area level.

Method of Procedure

A. Over-all description and selecting sample.

1. The 1945 Agricultural Census for the counties within the area have been analyzed and the distribution of farms by major type has been determined.

REPORT

This provides a general description of the farming in the area as well as a basis for sampling.

2. In cooperation with the Bureau of the Census a sample, using a differential sampling rate, of each of the important types was drawn. A complete listing of crop and livestock information was made from Census records for each of these farms. The data for each farm were placed on a separate card.
3. These cards were used in classifying the farms by type (farm management) and size. The following size types were selected for further study:
 - a. Cotton farms
 - (1) Small - 20 to 59.9 acres of cropland.
 - (2) Large - 60 to 139.9 acres of cropland.
 - b. Cotton-Cattle
 - (1) Small - Under 10 acres of cotton.
 - (2) Large - 10 to 29.9 acres of cotton.
 - c. Cattle
 - (1) Small - 10 to 39 head of cattle.
 - (2) Large - 40 head of cattle and over.
 - d. Dairy
 - (1) Small - 5 to 14 cows milked.
 - (2) Large - 15 or more cows milked.
 - e. Vegetable
 - (1) Small - 5 to 14.9 acres of vegetables.
 - (2) Large - 30 to 74.9 acres of vegetables.

A sample of each of these size type groups will be selected for physical classification.

B. Physical classification.

The Soil Conservation Service has available detailed soil maps for the entire area. These maps contain information pertaining to the soils, classification, slope, and degree of erosion. The farms selected above will be located on these maps and classified physically. The following physical classes will be used:

1. Cherokee Prairies.
 - a. Level - predominantly A slopes.
 - b. Rolling - slopes of B or greater, mostly B.

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2. Cross Timbers.

- a. Level to rolling - A and B slopes.
- b. Rolling to steep - slopes of C or greater, mostly C and D.

3. Ouachita Highlands.

- a. Level to rolling - A and B slopes.
- b. Rolling to steep - slopes of C or greater, mostly C and D.

4. Bottomlands.

- a. Fine textures.
- b. Medium and coarse textures.

C. Field work.

1. Farms from each important economic physical class (for example, small cotton farms--rolling Prairie soils) will be selected for field work. About 10 or 12 farms from each of about 10 of the more important classes will be chosen. Statistical importance will not be the only criterion used in selecting farms for field study. Adjustment possibilities will also be considered. For example, neither dairy nor vegetable farms are very numerous in the area but they represent alternatives that need to be evaluated. Therefore, some dairy and vegetable farms will be selected for study.

2. The farms selected will be visited and certain farm management data will be obtained.

- a. Crop and livestock organization data.

(See Sections 1-B of schedule)

- b. Input, yields, production practices, types of machines used, etc., for each of the major enterprises.

(See Sections 17-23 of schedule)

- c. Overhead and general information.

(See Sections 4-16 of schedule)

- d. Description of soils, topography will be obtained to check the original physical classification. The adaptability to mechanization will be ascertained.

D. Analysis.

1. From a careful analysis of field records and experience gained in field, farm management personnel and soils technicians will select one or more case farms for each important size-type group for more careful study by farm management and production specialists. This will provide the bases

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for "down to earth" study of adjustments and will be a useful tool in budgeting statistical size-type organizations. In determining the adjustments needed on these case farms the operator of the case farm, as well as other farmers and local agricultural leaders, might be brought into the discussion. The case farms could become demonstration farms. The interest of, and assistance from, Extension Service will be solicited. Desirable adjustments in farm organization and practices would not be based entirely upon data obtained from farmers but also upon results of experiments and judgment of technical production specialists.

2. Alternative farming systems will be developed and appraised to determine the most profitable long-time systems for each major production situation. This process will include the following:
 - a. Consideration of the suitability of the soils for various crops and the relative yields of these crops with prevailing practices.
 - b. Changes in crop and livestock production practices which will maintain and increase soil fertility and improve production efficiency.
 - c. Appraisal of the effect of increased mechanization on operating efficiency of existing farms.
 - d. An appraisal of the efficiency of farms of different sizes.
 - e. An appraisal of the capital required to effectuate the change from present to suggested systems.
 - f. A determination of the size and type of farms which will result in long-time balanced efficiency in the use of all factors of production.
3. Appraise the implications of suggested adjustments for the area as a whole.
 - a. Population adjustments.
 - b. Local and regional market outlets.
 - c. Agricultural income total for the area, and per farm family.
 - d. Additional capital needs.

TECHNICAL COMMITTEE

Distribution of Farms by Major^{1/} and Sub-Types^{2/}

Type of farming area 9, Oklahoma				
Type of farm	Number of Farms		Percent	
	Total	Census Sample	Of all Farms	Census Sample
Field crop farms	:	:	:	:
Cotton	5,031	379	27.0	:
Cotton and cattle	810	61	4.3	:
Cotton and grain	620	47	3.3	:
All others	585	44	3.2	:
Total field crop farms	7,046	531	37.8	7.5
General farms	:	:	:	:
Cotton and cattle	690	75	3.7	:
Cotton and dairy	275	30	1.5	:
Cattle and dairy	221	24	1.2	:
Cattle and poultry	164	18	.9	:
All others	536	58	2.8	:
Total general farms	1,886	205	10.1	10.9
Livestock farms	:	:	:	:
Cattle	1,021	139	5.4	:
Cotton and cattle	302	41	1.6	:
Hogs	103	14	.6	:
Cattle and dairy	88	12	.5	:
All others	181	25	1.0	:
Total livestock farms	1,695	231	9.1	13.6
Dairy farms	460	143	2.5	31.1
Vegetable farms	284	125	1.5	44.0
Poultry farms	209	:	1.1	:
Fruit and nut farms	104	:	.5	:
Horticulture	14	:	.1	:
Forest products	15	:	.1	:
Family living farms	:	:	:	:
Operator working off farm	2,844	124	15.3	:
Operator not working off farm	4,092	175	21.9	:
Total family living farms	6,936	299	37.2	4.3
Total commercial farms	11,713	1,235	62.8	10.5
All farms	18,649	1,534	100.0	8.2

^{1/} Distribution of farms by major types based upon 1945 U. S. Census.

^{2/} Distribution of farms by sub-types based on sample farms. Value of product was used as the measure of sub-typing.

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Size-Type Groups of Farms Selected for Physical Classification and Field Work

Type of farming area 9, Oklahoma

Size-type group	Size breakdown	No. of farms		Percent of all commercial farms	No. of farms in physical classi- fication sample
		In census sample	Total		
Cotton		323	4,286	36.6	161
Small	20.0 to 59.9				
Ac. crop		213	2,826	24.1	106
Medium	60.0 to 139.9				
Ac. crop		110	1,460	12.5	55
Cotton--cattle		110	1,590	13.6	113
Small	0-9.9 Ac.				
Cotton		67	637	5.4	67
Medium	10.0-29.9 Ac.				
Cotton		92	953	8.2	46
Cattle		94	689	5.9	94
Small	10 to 39 head	62	455	3.9	62
Large	40 head & over	32	234	2.0	32
Dairy		115	370	3.2	115
Small	5 to 14 cows				
milked		72	232	2.0	72
Large	15 cows milked				
and over		43	138	1.2	43
Vegetable		72	163	1.4	72
Small	5 to 14.9				
Ac. Veg.		35	79	0.7	35
Large	30.0 to 74.9				
Ac. Veg.		37	84	0.7	37
Total		714	7,098	60.7	555

COMMITTEE ON BIOLOGICAL AND PHYSICAL RESEARCH

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON
 BIOLOGICAL AND PHYSICAL RESEARCH^{4/}
 by
 Russell Coleman, Chairman^{5/}

On October 4, 1948, Director Coleman, Chairman of the Committee on Biological and Physical Research, wrote Mr. Clayton, Executive Secretary of the Correlating Committee, as follows:

Dear Mr. Clayton:

I regret very much my inability to attend the Valley States Conference in Asheville, due to sickness in my family.

Concerning the report of the Biological and Physical Research Committee, the activities of this Committee have been confined pretty largely to the study which is being made of all the phosphate investigations in the Valley. The study consists principally of a compilation of the data in the various states in an attempt to take stock of the present status of phosphate research and with the hope of correlating and improving the phosphate research program for the entire Valley.

This compilation has been under the direction of Mr. Randall Jones with Dr. H. T. Rogers actually conducting the study. A compilation of all of the phosphate results have been completed for Alabama. Similar studies are under way in most of the other Valley States and it is hoped that this study can be completed. This information will be invaluable to those in the field of research after its completion.

I would like to take this means of expressing my deepest appreciation to each member of the Valley States Committee for the very excellent cooperation given me. It is with deep regret that I take my leave from this group to accept the presidency of the National Fertilizer Association. I will look forward to a continuation of the contacts I have had with members of the Valley States Conference.

Very truly yours,

/s/ Russell Coleman

Russell Coleman
 Director

^{4/} See text, p. 20.

^{5/} Director M. J. Funchess, a member of the committee, read Director Coleman's letter to the Conference.

FILM PRODUCTION SERVICE

EDUCATION MOVING PICTURE: "MY NEIGHBORS AND I"

Based on Test Demonstration Farms and Farm Cooperatives

This film titled, "My Neighbors and I," was completed during the fall of 1947. The premiere showing was held at the local theatre in Blairsville, Georgia, on October 23, 1947. The picture was produced by the Georgia Extension Service in cooperation with T.V.A.

The film has as its main theme, "the achievement of a better way of life through neighbors working together to solve their common problems."

Union County, Georgia, was the setting for this picture, and the characters, with few exceptions, were local farm people.

The film was well received at the premiere showing and has continued to be popular throughout the State of Georgia, as well as in many other States.

Following is a list of different organizations that have purchased one or more prints of the film.

No. Prints

1	Indiana Farm Bureau Cooperative Association (Indiana)
2	National Film Society of Canada (Ottawa, Canada)
1	Tennessee Farmers Cooperative (Nashville, Tennessee)
1	Cen-Tex Film Library of Texas (Texas)
1	Farmers Union Grain Terminal Association (St. Paul, Minnesota)
1	Consumers Cooperative Association (Kansas City, Missouri)
1	Pacific Supply Cooperative (Walla Walla, Washington)
1	Ohio Farm Bureau Cooperative Federation (Columbus, Ohio)
1	Midland Cooperative Wholesale (Minneapolis, Minnesota)
1	Missouri Farmers Association, Inc. (Columbia, Missouri)
1	Clemson Agricultural Extension Service (Clemson, South Carolina)
1	Texas Agricultural Extension Service (College Station, Texas)

The following is the report for the film "My Neighbors and I."

1947 - Times shown	65	Attendance	1,665
1948 - Times shown	<u>167</u>	Attendance	<u>13,325</u>
	232		14,990

PROGRESS REPORT

TENNESSEE VALLEY EXPERIMENTAL STUDY^{6/}

PROGRESS REPORT

by

Neil W. Johnson, Assistant Head
 Division of Farm Management and Costs
 Bureau of Agricultural Economics
 U. S. Department of Agriculture

I assume the members of the Valley-States Conference are all familiar with the background out of which this study has grown. The more recent developments grew out of the January 31 meeting of the Special Advisory Committee which agreed to set up a Technical Committee to develop a working procedure for dealing with the problems involved. This committee was composed of two men from the Land-Grant Colleges--Brice Ratchford from North Carolina, and R. M. Reaves from Alabama; two from the TVA--J. W. Moon and John Blackmore; and two from the Department of Agriculture--R. D. Hockensmith of SCS and myself from the BAE, with C. F. Clayton serving as secretary.

This committee met first at Raleigh on February 20 and 21 and again at Knoxville on March 15 and 16 developing a report which was presented by Mr. Hockensmith, Chairman of our Technical Committee, to the Special Advisory Committee at their Washington meeting on May 31, 1948. This report was accepted by the Special Advisory Committee and referred to the Correlating Committee with a recommendation that the Correlating Committee recommend to the principals to the Memorandum of Understanding implementation of the report in selected experimental counties.

Some of you are already familiar with what was proposed by the Technical Committee and copies of their report are available at this conference. I would like to comment briefly on what we plan to do in these experimental counties, how we plan to go about getting the job done, and to indicate progress to date.

Work in the experimental counties rests on the assumption that while no two farms are alike in all respects yet many are sufficiently similar in the kinds and proportions of soils, in types of farming, and in size of farm, that the problems farmers encounter are much the same, as are the kinds of adjustments that appear desirable. In any region such as the Tennessee Valley there would seem to be value in identifying these groups of farms having common problems and opportunities and determining their relative importance as a basis for orientation of research, educational, and action programs in the field of agriculture.

We are highly conscious that there is grave danger, in any such process of grouping farms, of differentiating so many groups that they become unmanageable both to the researcher and to subsequent users of the data. Our aim in this study will be to hold the number of groups to the minimum necessary to recognize the really significant differences in farming situations, realizing that studies of these groups and their problems can only serve as general indicators of the

^{6/} Statement made at the Thirtieth Valley-States Conference, Asheville, North Carolina, October 6, 1948. (See text, p. 33.)

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adaptations that will need to be made on individual farms. There is need for as simple an approach to this problem as we can devise both in the interest of keeping the research man's head above water and in getting the job done in time to make it useful in educational and action programs.

After the important farming situations have been determined, we plan to visit ten or a dozen farms representative of each group identified. Information will be obtained from these farms on how the farm is organized and operated, the acres of crops, the numbers of livestock, the practices used, the expenses incurred, current levels of production and income, etc. Talking to these farmers and analyzing the records obtained will give the researchers some idea of what such farms are like. With this background they will be in a position to study one or more farms in each group in considerable detail. Large-scale soils maps will be made for each of these case farms and the alternatives available in land use and conservation practices to control erosion will be carefully worked out. Within this physical framework a detailed economic analysis will be prepared indicating the different ways in which the case farms might be organized and operated and giving some idea of the range in incomes that each alternative system would provide.

Having thus surveyed the possibilities on individual farms representative of the more important groups, a basis would be laid for formulating judgments regarding the aggregate effects for the entire county in the event the more significant of the proposed changes were widely adopted. What would be a reasonable expectation of the total quantities of fertilizer that might be required? What changes in acreages of crops and in livestock numbers might be anticipated? Will a considerable volume of investments in new farm machinery and in service buildings be needed? The work on representative case farms would not provide the basis for a strictly mathematical expansion to aggregates for all farms in the experimental counties. Too many imponderables exist to place blind faith in any mathematical formula for aggregation. Using a combination of case-farm data and the judgments of experienced researchers, farmers, and agricultural workers, and considering such factors as the usual lag in farmers' adoption of improved practices, the availability of credit to assist in making desirable changes, and the degree of departure from present systems of farming, an informed idea of probable aggregate effects can be developed for different periods of time.

This process of grouping farms and analyzing their long-term possibilities, both individually and in the aggregate, constitutes the research contribution toward solution of the problem which brought the Technical Committee into being. A further necessary step is that of making use of results in programs designed to assist farmers in making the indicated adjustments. The Technical Committee felt it was beyond the scope of their assignment to suggest agency contributions to any program of farm planning that might be developed in the experimental counties. They did, however, feel that some type of farm planning approach would be needed and that its testing in experimental counties was a necessary part of the solution of the agency relationship problem. Consequently, they gave consideration to desirable techniques in a comprehensive approach to farm planning and listed these as a part of their report.

They would involve identifying any farm to be planned with the group it most closely resembles among those previously studied. This step would, of course, be necessary to permit the use of the research results in furnishing clues on

PROGRESS REPORT

the types of adjustments that could most profitably become part of the farm plan. The Committee felt, however, that a realistic approach was needed in adapting these research results for use on actual farms. They suggested that the needs and desires of the farm family be carefully explored and that farm plans be worked out with the farmers in the light of full understanding of present farm resources, management plans, conditions of farm and home finances, and family living. Within this framework plans could be developed that would meet current needs and would provide for making some degree of progress toward achievement of longer-term objectives. The procedure for grouping and analysis of farms recommended by the Technical Committee parallels closely the methodology now being used in a study of farming adjustments in Eastern Oklahoma. This is a cooperative undertaking between the Department of Agricultural Economics at Oklahoma A & M College and the BAE, with the informal cooperation of State and Federal soils technicians and agronomists located at the Agricultural Experiment Station.

A working relationship developed between the Bureau of the Census and the BAE facilitates this procedure in that the BAE is granted access to the individual farm schedules taken in the 1945 Census of Agriculture. A small number of our personnel are made special agents of the Bureau of the Census, taking an oath never to reveal the details of the confidential information given on individual census cards. This is the source of the information on which we depend to group farms on the basis of type of farming and size of farm. Once these groups have been determined, an adequate sample is drawn at random from each group and cards are prepared, taking off all the pertinent census information for each farm in the sample. Each farm is then located on the detailed soils conservation survey maps in cooperation with the soils men, as one step in the process of making sure that the final sample of farms adequately reflects the important physical differences as well as those in size and type. The methods used in the Oklahoma study represent a new technique in the physical phase of sorting and sampling farms and one subject to adaptation from area to area, depending on the amount and quality of soils mapping that has been done. The committee is mindful of the work now under way in northeastern Mississippi, where a great deal of attention is being given to developing a practical procedure for grouping farms on the basis of soil characteristics. We plan to become thoroughly familiar with the methods being used there for what they may contribute to our experimental study.

Work on this project got under way during September, when a crew was organized to obtain the data for Haywood County, North Carolina, from the Bureau of the Census. We spent nearly three months of active searching for a full-time man having the qualifications needed to represent the BAE in this study. Being unable to recruit such a man from outside sources, we have decided to make Mr. Sam Atkins, of our regular staff, available despite the fact that this interrupts cooperative research in which he is already engaged with the University of Tennessee. Mr. Atkins is quite familiar with farming conditions in the Tennessee Valley and was stationed at Raleigh for several years where he cooperated with the Agricultural Experiment Station and Departmental agencies in conducting research in the economics of soil conservation. He is thoroughly familiar with the economic procedures that will be needed and has a very good understanding of the primary importance of a sampling job that gives adequate consideration to the physical as well as to the economic aspects.

Mr. Atkins is now in Washington and in the final stages of working with the Census data for Haywood County. He plans to bring these materials to field

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headquarters very shortly where active participation by cooperating agencies can begin.

Mr. M. S. Williams, Farm Management Extension Specialist, North Carolina State College, and Mr. John L. Brown, District Soils Scientist for the Soil Conservation Service at Shelby, North Carolina, have been named to meet with a group in Knoxville on October 8 to discuss plans for initiating work in Haywood County, North Carolina. Mr. Birger W. Ellertsen, Forest Development Branch, TVA, and Mr. Lester E. Odom, Soil Scientist, Soil Survey Division, USDA, have also been named to attend the meeting.

At our first working conference in Knoxville next Friday, these men, and other agency representatives, will get down to the practical details of how we work together on this job. I hope it will be possible for these men to work pretty much as a team in completing the physical phases of the sampling process, in the field work on representative farms and in the analysis of desirable adjustments. A balanced analysis in which both physical and economic aspects have been given adequate consideration is likely to be most productive of practical and useful results.

I regret that it has been impossible to get this work under way at an earlier date. We will need now to move rapidly if field work is completed before bad weather sets in. Considering the experimental nature of the work and the difficulty of finding personnel to organize even a single crew, it would seem most feasible to concentrate on completing the job in Haywood County before starting in Jefferson County, Tennessee, or Graves County, Kentucky, the other locations suggested as possibilities if it seems desirable to expand the initial trial. Examination by this group of the results of the work in Haywood County would no doubt produce suggestions for improvement in procedures to be used in later studies. It is hoped that work, even in the single county, can provide a basis for aiding in solution of administrative problems and in furthering the long-time objectives of developing a more efficient and stable agriculture in the Tennessee Valley region.

LIST OF MEETINGS

<u>No.</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Proceedings</u>
1	1933, September 25	Knoxville, Tennessee	Typed, 2 pp.
2	1933, October 7	Knoxville, Tennessee	Typed, 1 p.
3	1934, July 6-7	Chattanooga, Tennessee	Typed, 5 pp.
4	1934, October 27	Muscle Shoals, Alabama	Mimeo., 13 pp.
5	1935, December 12	Chattanooga, Tennessee	Typed, 15 pp.
6	1936, June 26-27	Chattanooga, Tennessee	Mimeo., 20 pp.
7	1937, February 6	Knoxville, Tennessee	Typed, 5 pp.
8	1937, July 10	Knoxville, Tennessee	Typed, 10 pp.
9	1937, November 3	Knoxville, Tennessee	Typed, 5 pp.
10	1938, April 25	Knoxville, Tennessee	Typed, 12 pp.
11	1938, October 4	Atlanta, Georgia	Typed, 10 pp.
12	1939, April 4	Birmingham, Alabama	Typed, 9 pp.
13	1939, October 3	Chattanooga, Tennessee	Typed, 9 pp.
14	1940, April 2	Knoxville, Tennessee	Mimeo., 17 pp.
15	1940, October 1	Asheville, North Carolina	Typed, 9 pp.
16	1941, March 4-5	Florence, Alabama	Mimeo., 32 pp.
17	1941, October 28	Atlanta, Georgia	Mimeo., 13 pp.
18	1942, March 3	Roanoke, Virginia	Mimeo., 13 pp.
19	1942, October 6	Knoxville, Tennessee	Mimeo., 44 pp.
20	1943, May 13	Atlanta, Georgia	Mimeo., 20 pp.
21	1944, April 3	Knoxville, Tennessee	Hecto., 61 pp.
22	1944, October 3	Birmingham, Alabama	Hecto., 74 pp.
23	1945, April 3	Atlanta, Georgia	Hecto., 68 pp.
24	1945, October 5	Chattanooga, Tennessee	Hecto., 88 pp.
25	1946, April 3	Atlanta, Georgia	Mimeo., 77 pp.
26	1946, October 2	Biloxi, Mississippi	Mimeo., 93 pp.
27	1947, April 2	Abingdon, Virginia	Mimeo., 86 pp.
28	1947, October 1	Knoxville, Tennessee	Dupli., 71 pp.
29	1948, April 7	Lexington, Kentucky	Dupli., 65 pp.
30	1948, October 6	Asheville, North Carolina	Dupli., 94 pp.

